

**An historical, philosophical and practical essay on the human hair, combining a full and copious description of its growth--analysis of its various properties--the causes of its varied colours-- elucidation of the different disorders to which it is subject, and the best means of eradicating those diseases : interspersed with numerous interesting anecdotes / by Alexander Rowland, jun.**

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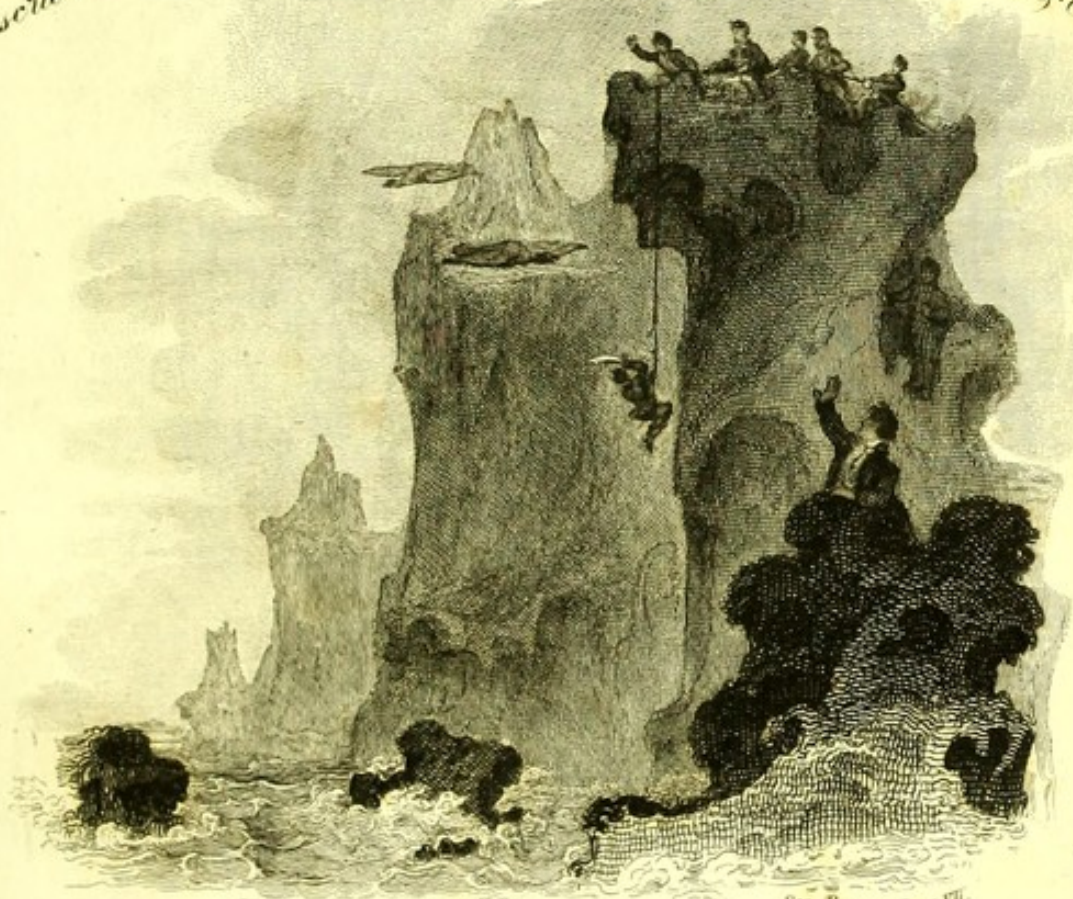


(4)

AN  
HISTORICAL,  
Philosophical and Practical,  
ESSAY,  
on the  
HUMAN HAIR,  
By Alexander Rowland Jun<sup>r</sup>.

Late Student at Joshua Brooke's Esq<sup>r</sup> Lecturer on  
Anatomy, Physiology, &c. Blenheim Street, Great Marlborough Street.

*Inscribed to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales & Cobourg.*

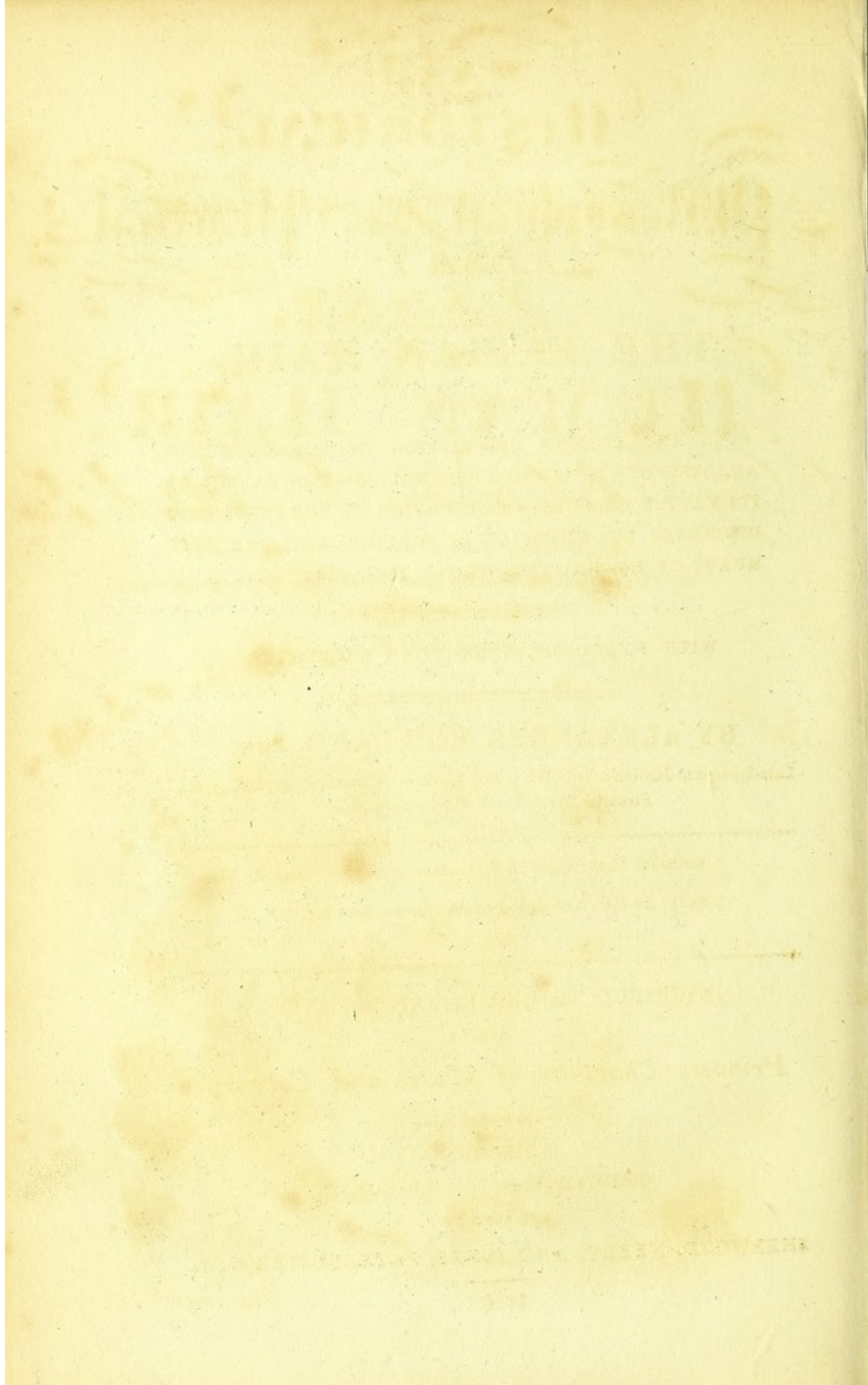


*W. Denson, sc. 8, Boodle Street, Holborn.*

*See Page 33. Sect. VII.*

L O N D O N.  
1816.







*An Historical, Philosophical, and Practical*

# ESSAY

ON

## THE HUMAN HAIR,

COMBINING

A FULL AND COPIOUS DESCRIPTION OF ITS GROWTH—  
ANALYSIS OF ITS VARIOUS PROPERTIES—THE CAUSES OF  
ITS VARIED COLOURS—ELUCIDATION OF THE DIFFERENT  
DISORDERS TO WHICH IT IS SUBJECT, AND THE BEST  
MEANS OF ERADICATING THOSE DISEASES:

INTERSPERSED

WITH NUMEROUS INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

---

---

BY ALEXANDER ROWLAND, JUN.

Late Student to JOSHUA BROOKS, Esq. Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, &c.  
*Blenheim Street, Great Marlborough Street.*

~~~~~  
"Scribendi recte sapere et Francissium et fons." *Hor. Ar. Poet.*

"Faith, his Hair is of a good colour, an excellent colour."

*As you like it, Act. 3rd.*  
~~~~~

INSCRIBED TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE

*Princess Charlotte of Wales and Cobourg.*

~~~~~  
LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

AND SOLD BY

SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1816.

An Historical, Philosophical, and Practical

# ESSAY

ON

## THE HUMAN HAIR,

CONCERNING

A FULL AND CORRECT DESCRIPTION OF ITS GROWTH—  
ANALYSIS OF ITS VARIOUS PROPERTIES—THE CAUSES OF  
ITS VARIOUS COLOURS—ELUCIDATION OF THE DIFFERENT  
DISORDERS TO WHICH IT IS SUBJECT, AND THE BEST  
MEANS OF RADICATING THOSE DISEASES.

INTERESTING

WITH NUMEROUS INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

BY ALEXANDER ROWLAND, M.D.

Lecturer on the History and Philosophy of Medicine, and on the History of the Human Mind, in the University of London.

Author of "The History and Philosophy of Medicine, and on the History of the Human Mind, in the University of London."

INSCRIBED TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE

Princess Charlotte of Wales and Cornwall.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR

Printed by J. Evans & Son,  
Long-lane, London.

SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1816.



TO  
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE  
OF WALES AND COBOURG,  
THIS ESSAY ON THE HUMAN HAIR  
IS  
MOST HUMBLY INSCRIBED,  
AS A TRIBUTE DUE TO  
HER SPLENDID TALENTS, HER EXALTED VIRTUES,  
AND  
HER MUNIFICENT PATRONAGE  
OF  
EVERY THING CONNECTED WITH THE  
ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE,  
BY  
*Her Royal Highness's most devoted,*  
*And obedient, humble Servant,*  
ALEX. ROWLAND, Jun.

No. 1, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden.



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## INTRODUCTORY LINES.

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**“ OH! BRITAIN !** Parent of illustrious name,  
O'er whose annals Beauty shoots her fame ;  
O fair Britannia, hail ! with partial love  
The tribes of men thy glorious feats approve :”  
In thee the noblest works of Nature dwell,  
Beauty and science, which none can e'er excel.  
“ Daughters of Albion, listen to my lyre ;  
Oh, Phœbus, guardian of th' Aonian choir ;  
Vain of our beauteous Isle, and justly vain,  
For Freedom here, and Health and Plenty, reign.\*  
To study Nature was the task for man design'd,  
And learn from her the beauty of the mind ;  
Learn from her works whatever Truth admires,  
And sleep in death with satisfy'd desires.

\* Langhorn.



At Nature's birth, Oh ! had the Power Divine  
Commanded then the moral sun to shine ;  
Beam'd on the mind all Reason's influence bright,  
And the full day of intellectual light ;  
Behold her works in cities, plains, and groves,  
All life that vegetates, and all life that moves." }  
Let us while studious on her works we gaze,  
E'en on a *single Hair*, enraptur'd raise  
The joyful tribute of our pious praise,  
To Him, all Nature's great and mighty Lord,  
Who form'd the whole creation by his word—  
Who made earth and air, and flood and fire combine  
For general good—His first—His grand design.  
It is on Britain's favour'd sea-girt Isle,  
The Muses frolic, and the graces smile :  
Proudly pre-eminent it nobly stands,  
The wonder and applause of distant lands.  
Behold ! at Hymen's altar does appear  
A most illustrious Royal Pair,  
Bowing before fair Beauty's shrine,  
A Prince of Cobourg's ancient line,\*

\* When Martin Luther was on his journey to the imperial diet at Worms, he was lodged by order of the Elector of Saxony in the Castle of Saxe Cobourg, to preserve him from the fury of his enemies.



Receives a British Princess's fair hand,  
The rising hope and glory of the land.  
Long may the Royal Pair, long may they prove,  
The magic power of true and virtuous love.





## ADVERTISEMENT.

---

**THE** importance of the subject of the present Essay, not only in a philosophical and ornamental, but also in a *medical* point of view, must be obvious to every person of common reflection. It is a matter of just inquiry—Why, amidst the innumerable works published on medical science, so little has been written on the subject of the Human Hair?—Disappointed in his researches on this point, even in writers of approved excellence and just celebrity, the Author of this present Essay resolved to apply sedulously to a branch of study which was intimately connected with his former professional avocation, to acquire a deep *practical* judgment of the nature and properties of the Human Hair; and having studied anatomy under a Gentleman of eminent and distinguished talents,\* he flatters himself he has acquired some degree of knowledge on this important subject, the fruits of

\* Joshua Brooks, Esq. Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. Blenheim Street, Great Marlborough Street.



which he has endeavoured to develop in the ensuing Essay. The curious structure and delicate formation of the Human Hair—the causes of the diseases to which it is subject—the means of preventing or eradicating them—and the method of preserving and beautifying it, were the primary objects of the Author's investigation, and of his anatomical and physiological studies. His object also has been to make a subject in some degree, uninteresting to general readers, interesting to all;—he therefore has relieved the philosophic part of this work by a copious selection of numerous anecdotes, and appropriate passages from the most eminent British Poets.

The Author has been very frequently consulted by numerous Ladies and Gentlemen in cases of disorders of the Hair, and the necessary means of cultivating and promoting its growth---and he has had the singular pleasure of ascertaining that his advice has been attended with the most flattering success.

Horace, in his Art of Poetry, observes, "A sound *judgment* is the ground of writing well:"\*—the

\* See Lord Roscommon's Translation.

Author trusts that he has kept the maxim of the Roman Poet in view in the following Essay, upon a subject confessedly of a novel nature.

Dr. Young justly observes, "The best have flaws:"—the Author therefore trusts that the public will excuse any defects which may be perceived in the present work. Researches into the arcana of Nature, even when they respect a single Hair of the head, are no just subjects of literary criticism.

ALEXANDER ROWLAND, Jun.

*April 28, 1816.*



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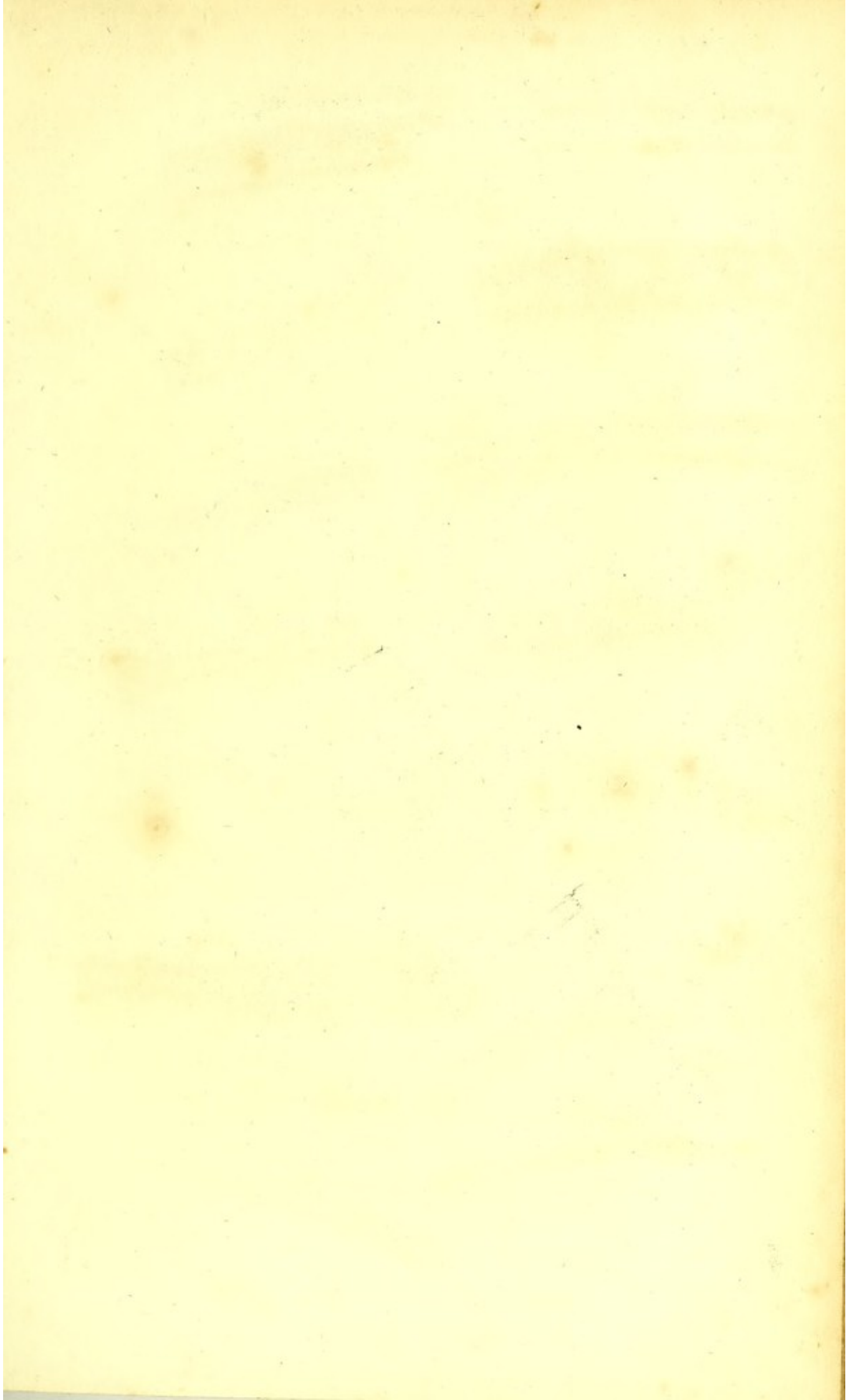
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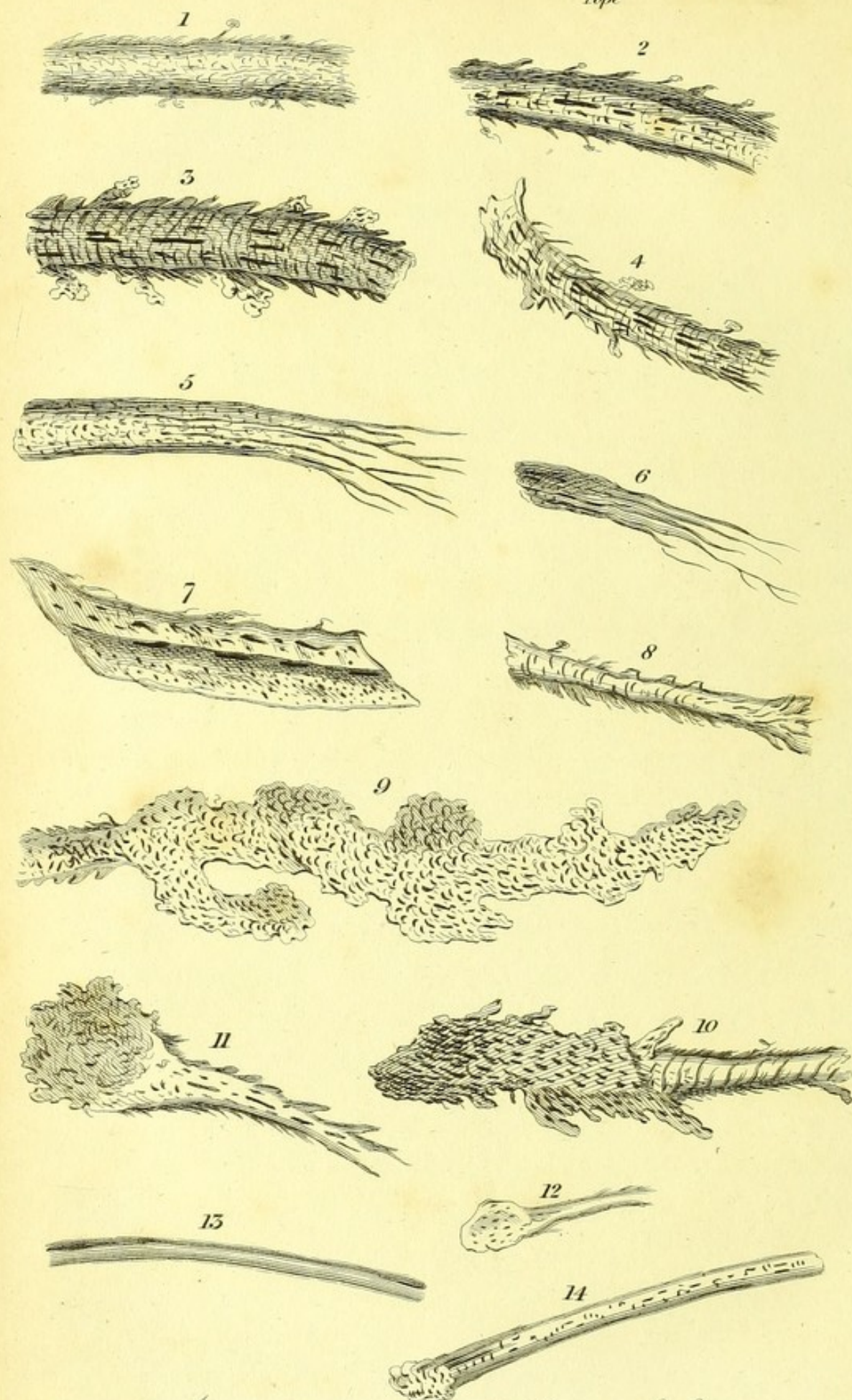
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As full, as perfect, in a Hair as Heart;

*Pope*



*An exact representation of the*  
**HUMAN HAIR,**

*as view'd through the Solar Microscope*



## *Explanation of the Plate.*

---

- No. 1. A representation of a piece of Hair where the Hair was of great length and full growth, exhibiting lumps, or warts, and different marks on the coat, the whole appearing transparent.
- No. 2. A piece of stout Hair in its full growth, exhibiting different marks, warts, and scales, more plain.
- No. 3. Another piece of stout Hair, exhibiting the coat more perfect, with the warts;—also the scales on laminæ projecting from the coat, laying in a slanting direction from root to point.
- No. 4. Ditto, but smaller.
- No. 5. Represents the Hair splitting and wasting at the point, for want of cutting.
- No. 6. Hair cut as after a fever, or in a consumption, become dry and split, almost from the root.
- No. 7. A piece of Hair as cut with a knife.
- No. 8. Represents a Hair broken, and displaying the different fibres.
- No. 9. Is the long root of a Hair so deeply seated in the skin as to occasion great resistance and pain in plucking it from the skin, exhibiting its exact form.
- No. 10. Another root plucked with considerable pain, with a piece of the cuticle, or outer skin, adhering to it.
- No. 11. Shorter root, from a person of a dry constitution, which is easily extracted.
- No. 12. A Hair, with a white pulp or bag at the end, which comes with the Hair when falling off.
- No. 13. Piece of an Infant's Hair deficient in scales, or lumps, the Hair not come to perfection, but quite transparent.
- No. 14. The Hair at the age of 12 or 14, where the marks and scales begin to appear, with a small root.



# Explanation of the Plate.

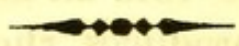
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- No. 4. Little, but smaller.
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*An Historical, Philosophical, and Practical*

## ESSAY

ON

## THE HUMAN HAIR.



**THE** most distinguished ornament of the rational creation, is a beautiful *head of Hair*.

The wisdom and goodness of the Creator is eminently conspicuous in this invaluable gift of Nature, which serves as an elegant and beautiful covering to the head, an auxiliary of health, and tending at the same time to enhance the beauty of the "human face divine" in an especial manner, as well as to give grace and dignity to the whole body.

The divine Milton has, in the following elegant lines, represented Hair as constituting the beauty of Angels :

---

" A golden tiar  
Circled his head, nor less his locks behind  
Illustrious on his shoulders, fledg'd with wings  
Lay waving round."

The Hair shields and protects the head from cold, and it is a fact which every day's experience proves, that persons whose Hair is thick on the top of the head, are less exposed to disease than



those who have a small quantity of Hair, or who are actually bald: the reason is obvious and self-evident—the pores of the head are in the one instance amply secured from catching cold, while in the other, the defect of this covering occasions effects detrimental to the health as the pores become exposed. The cold air has that power upon them which often produces rheumatism, deafness, and many other disorders; and at the same time the countenance loses that beauty of expression so ornamental to its physiognomy, which proves how greatly we ought to appreciate so valuable a shield and protector of those lineaments of the face which constitute personal beauty.

“ The head is screened from heat, defended from cold, and at the same time very much beautified by a copious growth of Hair; which flows down from the parted forelock in decent curls, and hangs mantling on the cheeks, clustering on the shoulders, a decoration incomparably more delicate than any or than all orders of architecture can supply, and so perfectly light, that no ways incommodes the wearer.”

*Hervey's Theron and Aspasio, vol. i, p. 331.*

Let us while we behold the curious work of Nature, as exhibited even in a *single* Hair of the head, not rest satisfied with merely gazing at its beauty; but raise our thoughts to contemplate Him who formed it, and by whom “ all the hairs of our heads are numbered.”



Both ancient and modern Poets have, with a degree of enthusiasm, in their description of personal beauty, eulogized the Hair:—

“ The pride of every grove I chose,  
The violet sweet and lilly fair,  
The dappled pink and blushing rose,  
To deck my charming Chloe's Hair.”

*Prior in his Garland.*

“ Fair Tresses man's imperial race ensnare,  
And beauty draws us with a single Hair.”

*Pope.*

“ No more my locks in *ringlets curl'd* diffus'd  
The costly sweetness of Arabian dew's;  
Nor braids of gold the varied Tresses bind,  
That fly disorder'd with the wanton wind.”

*Pope's Supplio to Phaon.*

The illustrious Bard of Twickenham, and translator of Homer, in the above lines has informed us, that the Grecian ladies, proudly sensible of the beauty of their Hair, made use of appropriate ornaments.



## SECTION I.

### *The Formation and Growth of the Hair.*

---

**THE** formation and growth of the Human Hair has formed the grand basis of my studies.—I have explored, and explored in vain, authors of just and accredited celebrity ; writers on natural philosophy, physiology, and anatomy, without receiving that information I wished to obtain. Even that learned divine, Mr. Derham, in his Physico Theology, has said more respecting the Hair of a *mouse* than that of the rational creation. I have heretofore devoted a long series of time in minute investigation of a subject which has escaped the observation of men whose transcendant talents will ever reflect immortal lustre on their names.

In the observations I have made, I have found each individual Hair apparently to be composed of a liquid substance, secreted in the *cutis vera*, or inner skin, proceeding through the pores of the *cuticula*, or outer skin, exhaled by the heat of the body to the surface, and thus condensed in passing through the pores, it then becomes Hair ; and each Hair, when properly supplied with this nourishment, is extremely firm in those pores.



The celebrated Albertus Magnus affirms, “ that the brain is divested of gross humour, cholor, or phlegm, which pass through the exterior flesh, and becomes dry, and are converted into Hair.”

That illustrious anatomist, Chesselden, asserts, “ that each Hair is nourished from the *Materia Perspirabelis*.” Perspirable matter which forms the root, forms it in various shapes, some bulbous, and some very long and thick, exactly like the root of a tree; owing to the plentitude of nourishment it receives: this long root runs deeper in the skin than the bulbous, which I have demonstrated by the following experiment :

When I have attempted to *pull* a Hair, I have found a strong resistance, and *discovered* it to be occasioned by a *long root*. I have found the resistance such, that several Hairs have been broken, which has caused the person whose head I plucked the Hair from, *much pain* before I could succeed in getting *one* out ; when on examining it, I found it was strengthened by the long root.

The perspirable matter issuing from the pores of the outer skin, becomes very hard and callous, and is formed into Hair.

Many writers have formed different opinions on this subject, but with the aid of a capital microscope, I have discovered, that as soon as the moisture gets above the skin, it forms an oval, square or round ; and according to the supply of nutriment, so it grows quickly to a prodigious length, or



slow and keeps short. Each Hair has been generally understood to be hollow; but they are not entirely hollow, but consist of a number of fibres, which are distinctly seen with the microscope. Although its coat is callous, still it is so transparent, that these fibres may be distinctly seen, which I shall hereafter treat of. I shall here give a true representation of the coat:—the external part of each Hair, from root to point, is covered with a hard coat, some resembling the bark of trees, with thorns projecting exactly like a briar; others exactly like a fish, covered with scales approximating to each other, and with a sharp point; some of these scales are more distant, and in an erect position: most of these Hairs have lumps exactly like the warts that grow on trees, interspersed with medullary cells, or valves, all forming a very pretty appearance. Although each Hair is covered with these different coats, still they are in many parts transparent. I have observed in light Hairs that these scales warts, briars, &c. all bear a different shade, which gives to each Hair a beautiful silver or gold hue, which is often observed by the naked eye: for instance, the divine Milton expresses himself thus—

---

“ Half her breast  
Naked met his under the flowing gold  
Of her loose Tresses hid.”

In fine, the whole of the Hair when viewed through



the microscopic glass, forms an elegant and interesting, as well as a most pleasing subject for the reflecting mind.\*

Thus Nature in all her operations, even to the minute object of a single Hair—evidences the wisdom of the *Great Architect* of the universe.

“ Nature all o’er is consecrated ground,  
Teeming with growth immortal and divine.”

*Young’s Night Thoughts.*

The scales I have discovered lay on each Hair in a slanting direction, from *root* to *point*, which I have distinguished in the following manner :

I have taken a single Hair and grasped it by the root in one hand, and drawing it through the fingers of the other from root to point, no resistance has been felt ; but passing it in the same manner from *point* to *root*, I evidenced a tumultuous resistance, and a noise also was distinctly heard.

By the same experiment, the root from the point may be distinguished when the root happens to be cut off : and the coarser the Hair is, the more perceptible is the friction.

The above observations will demonstrate, that the Hair from the root upward is in some parts

\* The Author of this Essay has several Hairs in the microscope for the inspection of the curious.



hollow, which give the tone, which may be plainly perceived by the microscope, by which I have always observed that there are more *square* Hairs than *round*, which is anatomically accounted for from the size of the pores of the outer skin they issue from, as from each pore issues out one Hair, though some writers have affirmed that more Hairs than one issue from each pore, but I can demonstrate by the microscope, that when these Hairs are found to have branches, it is through their wasting or decay; when that is the case, the Hairs seldom have any root, but will comb off easy; when the root comes off with Hair, it is then evident that the pores are open. Therefore it appears to be according to the size of the pore that the Hairs are square or round.

I have observed the coarser Hairs to be square, and along the Hairs both square and round, I have observed dark lines, and upon more minutely examining them with the microscope, these lines appeared to be fibres uniting with each other, throughout each Hair. These observations are corroborated by Lewenhoeck, who observes, "On examining Hairs which have been recently plucked out, I have seen with the microscope several distinct small fibres, uniting and forming at the bottom of the Hair; I have no doubt a great many more would have been perceptible, had they not been broken off. These fibres were transparent."

The above remarks evidently shew the Hair



receives nourishment, and that Hair which receives the most, has an additional brilliancy and strength.

The Hair is sometimes hard and sometimes soft, in proportion to the skin and the pores. A delicate and fine skin produces soft and fine Hair; and a thick and gross skin with the pores open, causes thick and coarse Hair.

It is well known that fear and terror causes the Hair to *stand erect*. This is occasioned by the heat proceeding from the outward part of the body to the heart; the pores being shut, the Hair assumes an erect position. Milton beautifully observes,

——— “ And from his horrid Hair  
Shakes pestilence and war.”

We find this effect of fright and terror (making the Hair stand upright) in animals. It has been particularly noticed of that noble animal the horse, under the impression of terror.

In the Book of Job, Eliphaz, in his description of a supernatural appearance, observes, “ Then a spirit passed before my face, the *Hair* of my *flesh stood up*.” (Job, chap. 4, verse 15.)

In the passion of anger, the manner in which the Hair is affected, adds to its terrific appearance; as finely delineated in the following lines of the celebrated Scottish Bard :—



“ Fierce was her look, and stern her air,  
Back from her shoulders streamed her *Hair*;  
The locks that wont her brow to shade,  
Stared up erectly from her head ”

*Walter Scott's Marmion, Canto ii.*

The Hair spreads according to the form of the scull and the position of the muscles, and it has a wonderful influence on the countenance.—The celebrated physiognomist of Switzerland, Lavater, makes the following remarks on this subject:—“ As is the Hair, so the muscles; as the muscles, so the nerves; as the nerves, so the bones: their powers are mutual; and the powers of the mind to act, suffer, receive, and give proportionate.”

## SECTION II.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

ON

### THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR.

---

#### *Black, or Dark Brown Hair.*

**THE** colour of the Hair depends principally on the quality of the nourishment. *Black*, or dark Brown Hair, is caused by a redundance of nutriment. The choleric phlegm, or ebullition of humidity, with which it is fed, being of a cold nature, and the pores open and moist, therefore the Hair acquires great strength.

Long Black Hair always retains this strength, even to the latest period of life. I have known this sort of Hair when at the length of one yard and a half, to be equally as *strong* at the *point* as at the *root*; as also persons having dark Hair which has kept its length and thickness during the period of violent illness, and continued so till death. So great a portion of nutriment has this coloured Hair received, that the rest of the body has appeared deprived of its natural moisture, and when it has been *cut off*, the patient has *recovered*: this evidently demonstrates that each Hair actually lives. **On**



the other hand, we observe, that in various instances the whole person has received strength. We have an instance of this in Holy Writ, in the case of Samson: the strength of this celebrated man lay in his Hair, which was short. For when "the seven locks of his head" (Judges, chap. 16, verses 19, 22) were shaven off, his Herculean strength was gone; but after "the Hairs of his head began to grow again," the extraordinary powers of bodily strength were restored to him.—I knew a person whose Hair was dark and short of great muscular strength, so as with one arm to tear up a post with apparent ease.

"Wreathed in its dark brown rings, her Hair  
Half hid Matilda's forehead fair;  
That suited well the forehead high,  
The eye-lash dark and downcast eye."

*Walter Scott's Rokeby, Canto iv.*

The ancient Britons had principally Black and dark Brown Hair. The Hair of the females grew to an immense length: their skin was peculiarly fair. Indeed, even to this day, a lady with long Black Hair, and a fair skin, is termed an *old English beauty*, alluding to the Aboriginal British females.

The Chinese ladies have Hair as black as jet fastened in a knot at the crown of the head, and decorated with a variety of artificial flowers.

The natives of Macassar in the East Indies, have long Black Hair and curly, which is occasioned by



the attention they pay to it, applying oil to it from infancy.

————— “As she fled, the wind  
Increasing, spread her flowing Hair behind.”

*Addison's Works, vol. iii.*

The Black Hair of some of the Indian tribes grows to a prodigious length, some of which I have in my possession; and it is so strong, that it has exactly the consistency of horse-hair; but square, and not in the least inclined to curl. Barrington, in his description of the natives of New South Wales, informs us, “that their Hair is short, strong, and curly; and they having no method of combing or cleaning it, it is always filthy and matted; the men's beards are short and curly like the Hair of their heads.”

*Barrington's Voyage to New South Wales, p. 63.*

The inhabitants of the Island of Pugniatan, in the East Indies, have very long Hair, Black and strait, and the women have no eye-brows.

The women of Java are of a light Brown complexion; their features regular, and their Hair very long.\* The Malays of Malacca have, (says Buffon,) long Black and shining Hair, which changes to Grey at an early period; and the inhabitants of Mexico and Peru, have very long and

\* Legat.



very Black Hair. The women of Circassia, so famed for their beauty, for their exquisitely fine features, and the inimitable fairness of their skin, white as snow, have Hair of an incomparable elegant Black hue.

Black Hair has ever been held in the highest estimation. In "The Song of Solomon" we find Black Hair peculiarly specified as beautiful: "His head is of the most fine gold, his locks are bushy, and Black as a raven."\* (Solomon's Song, chap. 5, verse 11.)

In the popular ballad of Cymon and Iphigenia, we find the following passage:

"Thy jetty locks that careless break,  
In wanton ringlets down thy neck,  
Become thy smiling mien."

Black Hair characterised the prophetic virgins of the Druids.

"Her sable Hair its ringlets spread,  
Convolv'd like snakes around."

Innumerable passages are to be found in the Oriental and European writers, illustrative of the beauty of Black Hair.

\* In the margin of the Bible, our translators have added to the word "bushy," "or curled."

Mary, queen of Scots, was pre-eminent for her beauty. Dr. Robertson thus describes her Hair: "Her Hair was Black, though according to the fashion of that age, she frequently wore borrowed locks, and of different colours."

*Robertson's History of Scotland, vol. ii.*

"His garb was such as minstrels wear,  
Dark was his hue, and dark his Hair."

*Walter Scott's Lord of the Isles, Canto iii.*



### SECTION III.

## FLAXEN HAIR.

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**FINE *Flaxen Hair***, is produced from a different nutriment to dark Hair; and of which there is not so large a quantity. The skin is fine, and the pores closer; consequently the Hair becomes fine and transparent; it is also square, which is evidently the reason of the Flaxen and light Brown Hair possessing the additional lustre and brilliant shades, far superior to other Hair. Persons that have Flaxen Hair, are generally in England relaxed and enervated, and sometimes of small stature.

But this is not always a criterion, for I have known in my former practice instances of ladies who were tall and handsome, who had Flaxen or light Brown Hair, extending to the length of thirty-six inches, who at the same time enjoyed a good state of health. One lady in particular, whose Flaxen Hair I cut off extending to the length of thirty-three inches, three times in the course of eight years, enjoyed a peculiar excellent constitution; which evidences, that light Hair *sometimes* possesses great strength as well as dark.



“ She, as a veil, down to the slender waist  
Her unadorned golden Tresses wore  
Dishevell’d, but in wanton ringlets wav’d  
As the vine curls her tendrils.”

*Milton's Paradise Lost, Book iv. l. 305.*

Beautiful Flaxen Hair has ever attracted admiration. Among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, the unmarried females had their Flaxen Tresses flowing in ringlets on their shoulders.\*

Some persons retain Flaxen Hair to old age, especially if they have not been ruffled by corroding cares, trouble, and affliction; anxiety, and whatever preys upon the mind, operates strong on animal secretion, which greatly affects the Hair. Young persons having Flaxen Hair, and experiencing vexation and disappointments, have had their Hair changed in a short time.

In my former practice, I had occasion to notice several young men whose Hair was of this colour, and remained so until they were about twenty years of age, when gradually, through anxiety, study, disappointment, &c. the whole mass of Hair was changed to a dark colour, and soon afterwards to Grey: the animal spirits have a surprising influence on the Hair.

The North Britons have generally fair Hair; at the same time possessing strong constitutions.

\* Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is peculiarly distinguished for possessing fine Flaxen Hair.



The inhabitants of the Isthmus of America have their skin as white as milk. The Hair of the head is entirely white, and from seven to eight inches long.\*

The Akansans of North America have fine fair Hair. They are denominated, "The handsome men," strong and robust.

The inhabitants of Formosa, near China, have fair and beautiful Hair.

"With dimpled cheek, and eye so fair,  
Thro' his thick curls of Flaxen Hair."

*Rokeby, Canto iv.*

The Albinesses, from the Glaciers, in Switzerland, who were a short time since exhibited at the Great Room, Spring Gardens, and at the different country fairs, displayed uncommon beautiful Hair, which was Flaxen, peculiarly soft, and so long, as to reach to the heels. Their eyes were red as crimson, and their skin was extremely delicate.

The Swedes have fair Hair, and are a strong race of men; as also some of the Russians.

Lord Orford relates the following anecdote of the Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Hero of Blenheim:—

"One of her Grace's principal charms was a prodigious abundance of fine fair Hair. One day

\* Buffon.



at her toilet, having some words with the Duke, she cut off those commanding Tresses, and flung them in his face.”\*

Lady Sunderland, her daughter, (whose beauty captivated even Dr. Watts, who wrote some elegant verses upon her) was possessed, like her mother, of a most beautiful head of Hair; and she used, while combing it, to receive visits from persons whose votes or interest she wished to influence.

A young English woman two years ago was exhibited in Fleet Street, whose fair Hair was five feet nine inches long.

\* Walpoliana, vol. i.



#### SECTION IV.

### RED HAIR.

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**RED** Hair is produced from a strong phlegmetical nutriment; and persons that possess it, are of a sanguine disposition, and are generally strong and healthy. This Hair is very coarse and square.— I have found frequently the heads of many persons having Red Hair, to be larger than those having Hair of a different colour; and this sort of Hair is often exceeding long. It is angular; and the scales which I have before mentioned, being more predominant than on other Hair, gives an additional splendour to the shades.

Red Hair in general grows very thick, and is uncommon strong. Heat has a great power over it; more especially the burning rays of the sun. I have within my experience known persons of fair complexion, and light Brown Hair, who by travelling in climates where the sun has had great power, the Hair has become completely changed to Red. I was acquainted with a Gentleman who went to Sumatra, and resided there for some time: when he returned to England, his friends were astonished to perceive his Hair totally changed to Red, it being of a different colour prior to his



voyage. The inhabitants of Sumatra, have Hair jet Black: the change of the Hair of the person adverted to, must have arisen from the heat of the sun.

In Tripoli and Turkey, the ladies so greatly esteem Red Hair, that they even paint the Hair of their children of a vermillion colour.

Red Hair was first discovered in Africa and Asia. It was prevalent among the ancients.—It was not known in this country until after the Saxons and Danes had respectively invaded it: but Red Hair was known in France, but viewed at that period as rather a singular circumstance.—The second son of William, Duke of Normandy, who conquered England at the battle of Hastings, who succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, was surnamed “Rufus,” or Red Hair.

The Danish soldiers that were quartered in England, in the reign of Ethelred the Second, prior to the Norman Conquest, had Red Hair; and by paying great attention to its tasteful arrangements, they stole upon the affections of the English ladies, and from intermarrying, a Red Haired offspring was produced.

“ When brave Canute led on his warlike Danes  
Each man with his Red Hair took mighty pains  
To make it pleasing to the female eye,  
And made the *Saxon beauty* an ally:  
Thus with their banners proudly waving round,  
Love’s triumph after victory was found.”



Red Hair has been almost universally given to warriors, and golden tresses to ladies. In Heathen Mythology, the golden locks of Apollo—the Red Hair and beard of Mars—the yellow tresses of Venus—and the flaxen braids that were twisted under the helmet of Minerva, demonstrated how much the colour of this Hair was appreciated by the ancients.

When the Hair assumes a light Red hue, it is termed an Auburn; and when the nutriment acts upon it properly, its gloss and shades are brilliant.

“Sweet Clara, artless, young and fair,  
Enchants me with her Auburn Hair.”

The colour of the Hair is often changed by the extreme heat of the sun, and by travelling in hot weather.

## SECTION V.

### CURLY HAIR.

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**CURLY** Hair proceeds sometimes from a superabundance of heat, and frequently appertains to persons of a lively disposition, or disposed to the least irritability of temper; consequently the secretion is more braced, and the pores close; the effect of which is, that the Hair becomes curly. There is a variation, however, in some instances: many persons of great strength have thick curly Hair: the secretion is more of an oily nature, which proves that when the fluid becomes dry, the curl loses its strength, and that too often irretrievably.

It happens sometimes that persons bathing in a river, or cold bath, upon coming out of the water, find their Hair frequently curl, which is an evident additional proof, that any strengthening substance, even water, gives new vigour to the Hair.

Many of the Indians have curly Hair, and they are of a robust constitution: their employment, hunting especially, requires the exercise of great activity.



The Hair of the inhabitants of the Duke of York's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is so curly, that they make use of various methods to make it strait.

What an addition to beauty is a well-set ringlet on the forehead, or a flowing curl laying gracefully on the shoulders.

“ Under a coronet his flowing Hair  
In curls on either cheek play'd.”

*Milton.*

“ My fleece of woolly Hair uncurl'd.”

*Shakespear.*

The Negro has woolly Hair. The thickness of the skin prevents the escape of certain particles of perspiration; and these render the skin opaque, and black. Hence, the Hair shoots with difficulty, and scarcely has it penetrated, before it curls, and its growth ceases.

The natives of New Holland have short black and curly Hair.

The women of Mingrelia have beautiful curly Hair, flowing in ringlets in all directions. These women are very handsome, and some of them display these curls in a tasteful manner, which renders their appearance truly elegant.

Lines, addressed to a Lady, on having cut off a lock of her Hair:—



Harriet, this lock I'll ever save,  
'Tis what you truly, kindly gave ;  
And now it's present to my view,  
Rowland, I see, has chang'd its hue :  
But you remain unchang'd the same,  
Beauty exalts, and virtue gilds your name.

I have before observed, that persons possessing curly Hair are generally of a strong constitution, and corporeal powers—and I might add, that history furnishes us with many instances of men having this kind of Hair, who have been eminent for the strength of their *mental powers*. Such was Brutus among the ancients; and instances of this kind are now found in modern times of handsome men with light curly Hair, as well as dark, possessing great talent and abilities.

“ Fresh are his ruddy cheeks, his forehead fair,  
And like the burnish'd gold, his curling Hair.”

Pope.



## SECTION VI.

### LONG HAIR.

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**THE** length of the Hair is greatly increased by the abundance of the cholor phlegmatic matter with which it is continually supplied, and causes it to augment to a great degree ; there is more of this matter predominant in women than men. Long Hair gives to the female a beautiful, mild and benign countenance : it is a distinguished ornament of the human frame, and a great addition to the features. Some of our most illustrious Poets have eulogized length of Hair :

“ A silent gentle tear let fall from either eye,  
And wip'd them with her Hair.

*Milton.*

— “ And now with streaming locks  
That half embrac'd her in a humid veil.”

*Thompson.*

It is evident that Mary Magdalene, who washed our Saviour's feet with her tears, and wiped them with *the Hairs of her head*, had long Hair.

Dio Cassius relates of the justly celebrated Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, who so valiantly opposed the Romans, that her Hair was very long; the tresses waving over her shoulders, extending even below the middle.

Godiva, the wife of Leofric, Duke of Mercia,



had such an immense quantity of Hair as to cover her body, which was exemplified when she rode through Coventry, with no other covering than her Hair.

As long Hair is so great an addition to female beauty, it behoves every lady to make use of any thing in her power to improve it. The climate has an astonishing power on the Hair. I have already mentioned, that I have known persons, who having visited hot climates, have had their Hair increased to a great length; and it has become hard and coarse: and on the other hand, many persons have lost their Hair and become bald in consequence of a residence in the East. The reason is obvious—in some persons the heat dries the moisture, therefore it requires an additional aid.

The beauty of the Hair has from time immemorial, been viewed as a great ornament in the male sex.

“And lovely, mid his wild despair,

Fast stream'd his eyes, wide flow'd his Hair.”

*Walter Scott's Lord of the Isles, Canto ii.*

In the celebrated tale of Inkle and Yarico, in the Spectator, young Inkle is thus described:—

“He had a person every way agreeable; a ruddy vigour in his countenance, strength in his limbs, with ringlets of fair Hair loosely flowing on his shoulders.”\*

\* Spectator, vol. i. No. xi.



So was Achilles, of Trojan fame, represented; and many of those heroes of antiquity, whose names have been rendered illustrious by their deeds of glory.

About thirty years ago, a woman was exhibited at different fairs, for the length and strength of her Hair, which she would twist round a blacksmith's anvil, weighing above two hundred weight, and lift it with ease from the ground.

Absalom was peculiarly remarkable in respect to the immense quantity and the beauty of his Hair. This, added to his courteous manners, appears to have gained him many partisans in his unnatural rebellion against his father.\* His Hair, when polled or cut every year, weighed two hundred shekels, or thirty-one ounces.

When the celebrated Madam Roland was brought before the revolutionary tribunal of France, her appearance was highly interesting; her long dark Hair flowed loosely to her waist.

The Honourable Mrs. Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk, Mistress of George the Second, at an early period of her life, was eminently con-

\* About thirty years since, a tonsor, in Grub Street, had a sign at his shop window of Absalom suspended from the tree, whose branches caught his Hair, under which were the following lines :—

“ O ! Absalom, my son, my son,  
If thou had'st worn a periwig, thou would'st not been undone !”



spicuous for her beautiful Hair.—The late Earl of Orford, (Horace Walpole) relates an anecdote of this Lady: “That her husband having given a grand entertainment to the Hanoverian Ambassador, and the expences not being paid, she cut off her beautiful tresses, which at that time procured an immense profit to defray the expences.”\*

From the records of Ecclesiastical History, it appears, that the tonsure of the clergy was considered as an act of mortification and self-denial, to which many of them submitted with reluctance, and endeavoured to conceal as much as possible.† The *holy* Prelate, St. Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, reproved the *wicked* of all ranks, but he rebuked those especially who were proud of their long Hair, when persons of that description were among his auditors. And to those who had recourse to him, to receive his blessing, before he gave it, he cut off a lock of their Hair with a sharp knife, which he carried about him for that purpose, and also commanded, that for the pardon of their sins, they should cut off all the residue of their Hair. If any refused to comply, he denounced

\* Walpoliana, vol. i.

† A Prelate not many years deceased, was with great difficulty prevailed upon to wear a wig prior to his elevation to the mitre.—On the other hand, a Dissenting Minister, (the Rev. John Rogers) some years since, expressed his detestation of the Hair being tied, *a la queue*, by writing a Treatise against that practice, which he entitled “Anti-Fop.”



the most dreadful judgments upon them, and reproached them for their effeminacy, and assured them, "That as they imitated women in the length of their Hair, they would imitate them in their cowardice, when the country should be invaded." The Monkish writers wish to represent this denunciation as a prediction of the defeat of the Saxons by the Normans.

Among the Jews, the Hair was generally worn long, just as it grew; but the priests had their Hair cut every fortnight, while they were waiting at the Temple:—they made use of no razors, but only scissors. The Nazarites, while their vow continued, were forbidden to touch the head with a razor.\*

It was esteemed a notable honour among the ancient Gauls, to have long Hair; and hence came the appellation "Gallia Comata:" for this reason, Julius Cæsar upon subduing the Gauls, made them cut off their Hair as a token of submission. It was with a view to this that such as quitted society to live in a cloister, procured their Hair to be shaved off.†

Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, went so far as to pronounce the terrible sentence of excommunication against all who wore long Hair; for which *pious* exertion he was very much commended by the Ecclesiastics.

\* Encyclopædia Perthensis. † Ibid.



Senlo, a Norman Bishop, acquired great honour by a sermon which he preached before Henry I. A. D. 1104, against long and curled Hair, with which the King and his courtiers were so much affected that they consented to resign those flowing ringlets of which they had been so vain. Senlo gave them no time to change their mind, but immediately pulled a pair of scissars out of his sleeve, and performed the operation with his own hand.

An event which happened, A. D. 1129, is thus related by a contemporary historian :—

A certain Knight, who was very proud of his long luxuriant Hair, dreamed that a person had suffocated him with his curls :---as soon as he awoke, he cut his Hair to a decent length : the report of this spread all over England, and almost all the knights reduced their Hair to a proper standard. But this reformation was not of long continuance, for in less than a year all who wished to appear fashionable, returned to their former wickedness, and remained contented with the length of their Hair.

Philipa, the amiable Queen of Edward III. who so feelingly interceded for the Burgesses of Calais, had beautiful long Hair ; as also the Lady designated by Edmund Waller the Poet under the name of "Sacharissa ;" and Eleanor Gwynn, the beautiful mistress of Charles II.



## SECTION VII.

### GREY HAIR.

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**GREY** Hair is a disease of the Hair, and is caused by the putrefaction of the natural moisture; consequently it becomes white. The natural moisture exhaling to the surface, but still of a different kind, the white Hair receives its nourishment, which is the cause of its growing. If it is asked—How does Grey Hair grow? I answer, it grows from this moisture, but is not of the nature of other Hair. It is of some magnitude, but deficient in those scales and lumps, as I before have mentioned, and it is more erect than other Hair.

The cause of this putrefaction taking place is in consequence of illness, violent fevers, accouchements, excessive grief, great anxiety, intense thinking, close attention to study, violent exercise, and any thing which tends to injure the natural moisture of the body. The head always receives the injury first, and particularly those parts which lay nearest the brain, which is evident by the Hair changing to Grey on the crown of the head first, about the temple or the front of the head, or some particular part towards the brain. I always re-



mark, that very few persons become Grey at the back part of the head till a considerable time after the Hair had begun to change. Men are more subject to Grey Hair than women, 'because of study, anxiety, &c.

The Hair of many persons change at an early period of life. When that is the case, as soon as Grey Hair is perceived, immediate attention should be paid to it: the remedy I shall mention hereafter.

When Grey Hair appears at an early period of life, it must arise from some cause, perhaps imperceptible to the person. Sudden fright, fear, anxiety, and other causes, the effects of which will change it even in an hour.

“ For deadly fear can time outgo,  
And blanch at once the Hair.”

*Walter Scott's Marmion, Canto i.*

Mr. Thompson, a Gentleman resident near Wigton, in Cumberland, called upon me to state, that his son was at school near the sea-side---the boys were accustomed in their play hours, to stroll to the rocks, to take the eagle's nests. One day, calling to see his son, the master went in search of him, it being the hours of play, and at that moment he perceived him, let down the rocks by a rope, with a sabre in his hand, the glittering of which prevents the eagle's approach. The boy



observed the bird of Jove flying towards him, and in flourishing the sabre, he cut the cord by which he was suspended, all but one thread. Had the rope been wholly cut, he would have been precipitated an immense depth, and must inevitably have been dashed to pieces. In this terrific situation, the utmost care was taken to draw him up, resting on the single thread, and he was taken away *almost lifeless through fear*, and conveyed home. Upon his recovery from the stupor occasioned by the fright, to the great astonishment of his father and all who knew him, the whole mass of his Hair, which was *Black*, was changed to *White*!

In the Marian Islands, it is the occupation of the women to whiten the Hair by certain lotions.\* Thus evidencing, that in some parts of the world white Hair is preferred.

The late unfortunate Queen of France, whose barbarous sufferings are scarcely to be paralleled in the annals of history, during her confinement in the prison of the Conciergerie, had her beautiful Tresses changed to Grey, 'ere she was sacrificed to the fury of the rulers of France.

Grey Hair is the common appendage of old age. The Patriarch Jacob, when persuaded by his sons to send Benjamin with them into Egypt, pathetically exclaimed, "If mischief befall him by

\* Buffon.



the way in which ye go, then shall ye bring down my *Grey Hairs* with sorrow to the grave."

The following authentic anecdote furnishes another proof of the wonderful effects produced on the Human Hair, by emotions of the mind :—

During the late war with America, a Merchant in the City, had an only and beloved son in the army, serving under General Ross. He fell with his lamented commander.—The Hair of the Gentleman adverted to was jet Black. Being in the habit of having it arranged every morning, his Hair dresser was astonished to find his Hair totally changed White, as if powder had been used. It was, upon inquiry, ascertained that the news had just arrived of the death of his son.

" Wild was the scene, each sword was bare,  
Back stream'd each chieftain's shaggy Hair."

*Walter Scott's Lord of the Isles, Canto i.*

The effects of care and anxiety on the Hair, is very happily alluded to in that favourite and popular glee, called "Be gone, dull care."

Hume, in his History of England, makes the following observations relative to King Charles the First, during his confinement in Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight :—

" His Hair was become almost entirely Grey, owing to the weight of sorrows under which he laboured. His friends beheld with compassion,



and even his enemies—that Grey head, on which he himself wrote a copy of verses.”\*

“ And my Grey Hairs must now descend  
To my cold grave, without a friend.”

*Walter Scott's Rokeby, Canto iv.*

### *The Blucher Family.*

According to an ancient chronicle, the family of Blucher was settled with many other German nobles to support Christianity. About the year 1256 Ulric Von Blucher was Bishop of Ratzburg, as also his brother Hermin; and in 1536, Wipert Von Blucher was also a Bishop there. The latter not being of the proper age, went to Rome to get a dispensation from the Pope;—but his Holiness would not give it him, till the following miracle happened—namely, that the Hair of Wipert turned Grey in one night. The following morning when the Pope saw the miracle, he made no difficulty to give him the dispensation.

“ In our Blucher we see a contrary and a much greater miracle, an old man as to his Hair and years, but a youth in spirit and fire.”†

\* Hume's History of Great Britain—Bishop Burnet's Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton.

† Berlin Gazette, October 5th, 1815.



A reverse of fortune, disappointment in love, and many trivial disappointments I have known in young persons to derange the mind, so as to have the effect of *changing the Hair to Grey*.

In the course of my late practice, I cut the whole of the Hair from a young Lady's head, not more than eighteen years of age, whose beautiful long Hair was changed to Grey, in consequence of disappointment in love.

Henry Moss, an African, underwent a remarkable change of colour. He was a resident at Philadelphia, in 1796, when he was introduced to the President of the States, Washington.

His Hair, from the Black crispy wool of the African, gradually changed to the soft curly Hair of an European.

*American Museum.*



## SECTION VIII.

### *Baldness, or Thinness of the Hair.*

**BALDNESS** is more peculiar to the male sex, and it is caused by the loss of the nutriment: the skin becomes dry, and the pores close, consequently the Hair falls off. The decrease of the nutriment is occasioned by study, intemperance, change of climate, sudden changes from cold to heat, or heat to cold, nervous and hypochondriac disorders, also from the deficiency of natural moisture which some persons are subject to.

The laborious husbandman is often seen Bald at an early age, although he may possess a sound constitution, and good health. By his laborious exercise, he expels continual perspiration, which tends to weaken the juices which feed the Hair; the juices become thin and weak, and are unable to support the Hair; and the perspiration which is continually lying on the skin, becomes acid, which dries and closes the pores, consequently the Hair falls, assistance is immediately wanted, and attention to the falling Hair is requisite.

Hair certainly partakes of the nutriment according to the body. It is a mistaken theory to suppose that it has a distinct and separate life and



œconomy. It derives its nourishment according to the health of the body.

The Hair is generally thicker where the constitution is strongest, and more glossy and beautiful where the health is most permanent.\*

Perspiration in the head causes the Hair to sustain injury. There is, however, an exception to this axiom; for I have known some persons who have perspired much in the head whose Hair has still retained its thickness—but they were persons of a remarkable strong constitution, which frequently renders the secretion too predominant to be weakened by the evaporation of it; but at length, after a series of years, I have found the secretion much weakened, and the head has become Bald. Although such persons may have retained their health, yet if due attention had been paid in *time*, by assisting the weakness, the Hair might have been as strong as it originally was.

Baldness has ever been esteemed a great defect. Among the Hebrews it was accounted not merely a defect but a curse. The Prophets often figuratively applied it as a denunciation of judgments. Thus, Isaiah observes, that “instead of well set Hair, there should be Baldness.” Elisha, the Prophet, was insulted on this account by the youth of Bethel, who, as he was ascending Mount Carmel, cried out, “Go up, thou Baldhead,”

\* Buffon.



which was an epithet of contempt and execration among the Jews.

I have known many persons in a declining state of health, whose Hair has retained its primæval strength for a time : it then became weak, because the nutriment became thin and nearly exhausted.

Hair has been observed to grow in length after the decease of a person—but this Hair is of a different nature from that of a living person ; the moisture is putrid, and the Hair becomes as Grey Hair, but more brittle, and will break on the slightest touch, and no fibres or lustre can be discovered.

Wulferus, in the Philosophical Collections, gives an account of a woman who was buried at Nuremberg, and forty-three years after her death, the head was covered with thick Hair ; but on the first touch the whole crumbled to dust.\*

Sir Henry Halford, who attended His Royal Highness the Prince Regent into the royal vault at Windsor, upon examining the head of King Charles the First, found his pointed beard in a state of high preservation.

Violent nervous head-aches, will cause the Hair to fall off, and if not attended to, will frequently become Bald.

I have found the Hair in this instance, on observing it with the glass, to contain a matter just

\* *Encyclopædia Perthensis.*



sufficient to squeeze out of the tube of the Hair. But this I believe seldom happens in England, but in foreign countries it appears to be more general, more particularly in Poland, and the Northern parts of Germany, where the inhabitants are frequently afflicted with the disorder denominated the *Plica Polonica*.

The following particular account of the *Plica Polonica*, is extracted from the *New Universal Magazine*, for August, 1814.

“According to the observations of Dr. Vicat, an ingenious Swiss Physician long resident in Poland, and who has published a satisfactory Treatise upon this subject, the *Plica Polonica* is supposed to proceed from an acrid viscid humour penetrating into the Hair; it then exudes either from its sides or extremities, and clots the whole together either in separate folds, or in one undistinguished mass. Its symptoms, more or less violent, according to the constitution of the patient, or malignity of the disease, are itchings, swellings, eruptions, ulcers, intermitting fevers, pains in the head, langour, lowness of spirits, rheumatism, gout, and sometimes even convulsions, palsy, and madness. These symptoms gradually decrease as the Hair becomes affected. If the patient is shaved in the head, he relapses into all the dreadful complaints which preceded the eruption of the *Plica*; and he continues to labour under them, until a fresh growth of Hair absorbs the acrid humour. This



disorder is thought hereditary; and is proved to be contagious when in a virulent state.

“ Many physical causes have been supposed to concur in rendering the Plica more frequent in these regions than in other parts: it would be an endless work to enumerate the various conjectures with which each person has supported his favourite hypothesis: the most probable are those assigned by Dr. Vicat. The first cause is the nature of the Polish air, which is rendered insalubrious by numerous woods and morasses: and occasionally derives an uncommon keenness even in the midst of summer, from the position of the Carpathian mountains; for the southern and south-easterly winds, which usually convey warmth in other regions, are, in this, chilled in their passage over their snowy summits. The second is unwholesome water; for although Poland is not deficient in good springs, yet the common people usually drink that which is nearest at hand, taken indiscriminately from rivers, lakes, and even stagnant pools. The third cause is the gross inattention of the natives to cleanliness; for experience shews, that those who are not negligent in their persons and habitations, are less liable to be afflicted with the Plica, than others who are deficient in that particular. Thus persons of higher rank are less subject to this disorder than those of inferior stations: the inhabitants of large towns than those of small villages; the free peasants than those in an absolute state of vassalage; the natives of Poland Proper than



those of Lithuania. Whatever we may determine as to the possibility that all or any of these causes, by themselves, or in conjunction with others, originally produced the disorder; we may venture to assert, that they all, and particularly the last, assist its propagation, inflame its symptoms, and protract its cure.

“ In a word, the Plica Polonica appears to be a contagious distemper; which, like the leprosy, still prevails among a people ignorant in medicine, and inattentive to check its progress; but is rarely known in those countries, where proper precautions are taken to prevent its spreading.

“ In addition to these facts, I find the following particulars, in Malte Brun’s *Tableau de Pologne*, (*Paris* 1807) respecting this horrible and loathsome complaint.

“ The Plica is endemial in Poland and the neighbouring countries. The disease is not confined merely to the Hair, for sometimes it fixes itself also in the nails of the hands or feet. It spares neither age nor sex. It attacks the inhabitants of all classes, and even strangers newly arrived in Poland. It is caused by a matter, at present unknown, both as to its properties and origin. Its disgusting effects are alone visible. It does not owe its origin either to the air, the water, or the food, neither will cleanliness or carefully combing the Hair prevent its appearance.

“ When the matter is separated from the blood



it passes into the Hair; and that forms the crisis of the disease. The patient suffers greatly before this takes place; and if the doctor fails in impelling it to this point, and it is thrown upon any of the vital parts, as the brain, the lungs, or the stomach, it occasions the most dreadful complaints. If it settles in the eyes, it produces cataracts: and if it becomes so corrosive as to attack the marrow of the bones, it is then incurable, and the torments of the patient are dreadful.

“As soon as the crisis takes place, and the matter is deposited in the Hair and nails, all the symptoms cease, and the cure is insensibly accomplished: but if the symptoms return, it is a certain proof that some part of the matter still remains in the blood. Often when the matter is too thick for the Hairs to contain it, they crack, and the matter spreads all over the head. The patient is then afflicted with vermin to an incredible degree. Some ancient writers affirm that the Hair becomes so attenuated that blood flows from each point of Hair; but this seems to be erroneous. When the Plica is entirely formed, nature rids herself of the disease, by the growth of new Hair which disengages it from the head. It seldom happens that the disease is cured in a few days, or even in several weeks: it commonly requires a month, sometimes four, and even a year.

“The manner of treating this disgusting disease is often very uncertain, and it varies according to



the different symptoms. Both internal and external remedies are employed. The first thing is to endeavour to attenuate the acrid and viscous matter in preparing it to exude by the Hair. At the moment when the crisis takes place, sudorifics are employed, if the patient have no fever. When the crisis is passed, there is no longer any reason to fear lest the matter should return into the blood, unless the Plica has been cut before the matter was entirely deposited in it. The principal external remedies are the vapour baths; and the Hair should be washed and fomented with decoctions from plants. If all these remedies fail in drawing the Plica to a head, inoculation is resorted to, which is accomplished by making the patient wear a hat that has been worn by a person recently attacked by this disorder. It is the more difficult to comprehend why the Plica is exclusively the scourge of Poland, because the ordinary food of that country seems favourable to health. Little or no meat is used by the inhabitants: much vegetables; and soup made from potatoes, constitute their general diet. It is true they drink more brandy than any other people.

“ Neither the epoch nor the country where this disease originated can be determined with any certainty. Some Polish authors pretend that it was unknown till 1387, after an incursion of the Tartars; but they add to this tradition, which may be accurate, various ridiculous fables. If this opinion, however, were correct, it would become a question



why the Plica is unknown in Russia, which, for many centuries, was for the greater part under the dominion of the Tartars. Even the Russians who live on the frontiers of Poland are rarely subject to it, though they follow the same course of life, live in the same temperature, and use the same food. Perhaps the use of vapour baths so general among the Russians, contributes to preserve them from this loathsome disease; which, without belonging exclusively to the climate of Sarmatia, or to the Slavonic tribes—appears, however, to exercise in no other climate nor over any other people—so general or so fatal a dominion.”

A Polish Lady of great opulence, who frequently suffered under this complaint, expressed her anguish in the following lines:—

“ My diamonds and my wealth  
I would most freely give  
For to enjoy my perfect health,  
Alas! the life *I live*.

For what are riches gain?  
They nothing are to me,  
While I endure this pain,  
And bear such misery.”

The above lines in the original German, were transmitted to me by a friend, who lately arrived from Cracow, in Poland, near which city the Lady resided.



Happily, that tormenting disorder of the Hair so prevalent in Poland, is unknown in England; but I have witnessed something similar to the "*Plica Polonica*" in the Hair of some females, especially after confinement by accouchement, or in case of a fever; and the head has suffered much from the situation of the Hair.

Another disorder which occasions the Hair to fall off is the Dandriff, or scurf on the head. This arises from the dryness of the skin, caused by its incapacity of throwing off the gross perspiration, in consequence of which the skin scales and peels off, and the heat which is on the surface of the skin, destroys the Hair. If the Hair does not immediately fall, while the scurf is predominant, it never grows to any length, but becomes harsh. This teasing complaint frequently attacks children, and often produces the Ring-worm. This disease is easily removed, if taken in time.

The Dandriff also frequently causes what is designated as a scald head. It is not constitutional, but merely a chronic affection of the skin; and where it is of long standing, it requires some time to eradicate it.

Persons enjoying perfect health, if attacked with it, may experience the evil, if timely precaution is not taken, of a total loss of Hair.

Particular care should be taken of the Hair of infants to secure it from the Dandriff. Parents would do well to have a scientific professor with



respect to the Hair, frequently to arrange that of their children, and cut it himself.

“In the eighth century, it was the custom of the people of quality, to have the Hair of their children cut the first time by persons they had a particular honour and esteem for; who, in virtue of this ceremony, were reputed a sort of spiritual parents or godfathers; though this practice appears to have been more ancient, inasmuch as we read that Constantine sent the Pope the Hair of his son, as a token that he desired him to be his adopted father.”\*

The beauty of the Hair, and the elegance it gives to the person, has always been acknowledged by the ancients.

“The Hair both of Jewish, Grecian, and Roman ladies, engaged a principal share of their attention. It was fashionable to wear it long, adorned with gold, silver, pearls, &c. On the contrary, it was worn short among the men. This formed a distinction in dress betwixt the sexes.—This observation illustrates a passage in 1st Corinthians, chap. 11, verses 14—15. St. Paul forbids the Corinthian women, when praying, (by divine inspiration) to have their Hair dishevelled, probably because this made them resemble the Heathen priestesses when actuated by the pretended influence of the gods.”†

\* Encyclopædia Perthensis.

† Ibid.



In former times, the Greeks hung the Hair of the dead on the doors of the houses previous to interment, and frequently cut off their Hair when mourning for their deceased relatives, or buried it with the dead.

Whatever was the fashion in the Grecian states with respect to the Hair, slaves were prohibited from imitating the freemen. The Hair of slaves was always cut in a peculiar manner; which in case of being emancipated, they altered.

Long Hair was viewed as peculiarly disgusting the more Christianity was promulgated, "as something utterly inconsistent with the profession of persons who bore the cross. Pope Anicetus is commonly supposed to have been the first who forbade the clergy to wear long Hair; but the prohibition is of an older standing in the churches of the East. The clerical tonsure is related by Isidore Hispalensis, as of apostolic institution.— Long Hair was anciently held so odious, that there is a canon still extant, of the year 1096, importing, that such as wore long Hair, should be excluded coming into the church while living; and not to be prayed for when dead. The French historians and antiquarians, have been very exact in recording particulars of the Hair of their several Kings. Charlemagne wore it very short. His son shorter. Under Hugh Capet it began to appear again: this the Ecclesiastics took in dudgeon, and excommunicated all who let their Hair grow. A



professor of Utrecht, in 1650, wrote expressly on the question---Whether it be lawful for men to wear long Hair? and concluded for the negative. Another Divine, named Reeves, who had written for the affirmative, replied to it.”\*

Henry the Eighth, of England, ordered his Hair to be cut short, and his courtiers to do the same.

The costume of the Grecian and Roman ladies, more especially the former, has been the general theme of admiration in succeeding ages. Among them the Hair was decorated with considerable taste, and adorned with gold, silver, and pearls. They viewed it highly ornamental to wear it long; but varied the embellishments according to the prevailing fashion. Thus have the finest part of the creation, in every age, enhanced their charms by a variety of changes in dress: exemplifying the truth of what is asserted by the Bard of Twickenham—

“ Ladies, like variegated tulips show,

’Tis to their changes half their charms we owe.”

*Pope’s Moral Essays.*

The ancient Romans had their Hair cropped short, but thick and curling on the top of the head. Brutus, who assassinated Cæsar in the Senate House, did wear his Hair in that form;

\* *Encyclopædia Perthensis.*



from which circumstance, a fashionable mode of wearing the Hair, was denominated, "*A la Brutus.*"

It was customary in Greece for both sexes to have the Hair cut off before they entered the temple of Hymen.

Both Greeks and Romans made use of false Hair.

The ancient Britons were proud of the length and beauty of their Hair, and were peculiarly anxious in ornamenting it. So great was the respect they paid to this ornament of Nature, that a young warrior having been taken prisoner, and condemned to be beheaded, requested that no slave might be permitted to touch his Hair, and that it might not be stained with his blood.

The elegant Poet of the Seasons, thus describes the tasteful arrangement of the Hair:

"Together let us tread the morning dews,  
And gather in their prime, fresh blooming flowers,  
To grace thy *braided* Hair."——

*Seasons, l. 490.*

In Ossian's Poems, we meet with numerous passages, in which the beauty of the Hair is peculiarly pourtrayed. Various methods were used by the ancients to increase the growth of their Hair, as also its thickness.

Several writers affirm, that it was formerly the



custom in the Royal Family of France, as a peculiar mark of distinction, and the privilege of the Princes and Princesses, to wear long Hair dressed and curled, every body else being obliged to have it polled or cut round, as a badge of inferiority and submission.

The Hair was cut different ways, according to the rank of the person. In the sixteenth century, the Hair of females in England was beautifully arranged and adorned. Our illustrious Queen Elizabeth, had her Hair ornamented with a profusion of jewels.

The Spanish costume, which was introduced by Philip of Spain, the husband of her sister, continued throughout the reign of Elizabeth, to be the prevailing fashion: the men had their Hair cut short.

A great degree of *simple* elegance and unaffected beauty in the manner of dressing the Hair, adopted by Lady Jane Grey, and Mary Queen of Scots, is visible in original portraits of those illustrious Ladies: the Hair of the latter was particularly beautiful.

At the period of the civil wars, a singular change took place with respect to the mode of wearing Hair among the male sex, of which enthusiasm of a religious nature was the cause.

The Puritans affected a peculiar mode of dress, and in contradistinction to the Royal Party, had their Hair cropped short: this practice was first



began by the London apprentices, in the popular tumults, previous to the King and Parliament taking up arms against each other. The Hair was cut close and round to the head. Hence, those who adopted this mode were called "Round-heads."

The ladies in the reign of Charles the Second, and succeeding Monarchs, took uncommon pains in arranging the Hair. The portrait of the Duchess of Cleveland, and other ladies of the court, evidence the taste used in this arrangement.

The beauty of the Hair did not escape the notice of that elegant and Royal Poet, James the First, of Scotland. While a prisoner in England, he wrote a Poem in honour of Lady Jane, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury. Speaking of the native charms of that Lady, the Royal Poet says,

"Of hir array the form gif I sal write,  
Toward hir *goldin Haire*, and rich atyre."

This Monarch afterwards describes the manner in which the Hair was then adorned, with emeralds, and sapphires, and precious stones of the most brilliant lustre. Upon the head was worn a chaplet formed of feathers of white, red and blue.\*

\* King James's Poems, *Morrison's* Edition.



“ By James belov'd, the Muses tun'd their lyres  
To nobler strains, and breath'd diviner fires.”

*Langhorn.*

Poppea, the second wife of the Emperor Nero, was eminently conspicuous for the delicacy of her complexion, and the unrivalled beauty of her Hair, which was of the colour of amber. Nero, (as Pliny informs us) composed a Poem in honour of her Hair.

As the Hair always was and is now considered so great an ornament, I have no doubt but every person having a fine head of Hair, will feel happy to possess themselves of the efficient means to preserve it: and where it is scanty, to increase its thickness.

From the enlarged sphere of observation in my practice for many years; the experiments I have almost daily made with the microscope, and the information I have thence obtained, and from persons of all classes, both at home and abroad, as also from a rigid examination of the different opinions of many professed hair-cutters, I presume, the advice I am about to give will be found eminently useful. Prior to entering upon this subject, I have introduced a few lines on the Macassar Oil—an incomparable preparation, and the only article found to afford that nourishment which the Hair requires.



The Macassar Oil is so denominated, because it is composed of vegetable ingredients produced from an exotic plantation, appertaining to the Island of Macassar :

“ The country gives it, and 'tis great in fame.” \*

It is recommended on the basis of truth and experience, and the most respectable testimonials.

Its virtues have been found and proved to possess inestimable value, as has been demonstrated by authentic documents from persons of high respectability, transmitted to the Proprietors; and it has been patronised, not only in Great Britain, but throughout Europe.

“ The trees drop balsam, and on all the boughs  
Health sits, and makes it sovereign as it flows.”

*Addison's Works, vol. iii.*

The peculiar balsamic properties of Oil, and its extraordinary excellence, occasioned it to be held in the highest veneration among the ancients, especially in the nations of the East. To anoint the head with Oil, was accounted a sacred rite, and was particularly applied upon the elevation of Kings to the regal authority. Thus Elisha commissioned one of the sons of the Prophets to take

\* *Addison's Works, vol. iii.*



Oil and pour it on the head of Jehu, and anoint him King. (2 Kings, chap. 9, verses 1, 2, 3.) The ceremony of anointing Kings is still used at the coronation of our Sovereigns, and is performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The "Oil of Gladness" is a powerful figurative expression often made use of in Holy Writ.—When Mary Magdalene anointed the feet of the Saviour of the world with precious ointment, it is evident she also anointed his head with Oil:—for Jesus, in reprobating the conduct of the Pharisee with whom he sat at dinner, emphatically exclaimed, "*My head with Oil* thou didst not anoint." (Luke, chap. 7, verse 46.)

Lines, addressed to Messrs. Rowland and Son, on experiencing great benefit from their celebrated Macassar Oil;—

" In ancient times a flow of Hair  
Reclining on the shoulders bare,  
Was view'd a mark of beauty's pride,  
A fact which ne'er can be denied.  
In modern times, your famous Oil  
Should well repay your care and toil;  
The Hair could ne'er grow full and free,  
But from the fam'd Macassar Tree :  
Your's was the task to bring from far—  
No weapons of destructive war—  
But from Macassar's Island gain'd  
That knowledge which was ne'er obtain'd ;  
To you belongs that art most rare,  
To cultivate the Human Hair."



The admired and extraordinary properties of this Oil, has gained it the *august* and *benign* Patronage of Her Royal Highness the *Princess of Wales*, and His Royal Highness the *Duke of Sussex*.—

“ When taste and genius forms the Royal mind,  
The favour’d arts a happier era find,  
Whose bounty knows no bounds of time or place,  
Who nobly feels for all the human race.  
These gifts, O Virtue, these are all thy own,  
Lost to the vicious, to the vain unknown ;  
Yet blest with these, and happier charms than these  
By Nature form’d, by Genius taught to please.  
Most bounteous friends, to you may Heaven impart  
The soft endearments of the social heart ;  
Long to your lot may every blessing flow,  
That sense, or taste, or virtue can bestow.

*Langhorn.*

This Oil has also been honoured with the *august* Sanction of His Imperial Majesty the *Emperor of all the Russias*—

“ A breast where mild humanity resides,  
Where virtue dictates, and where wisdom guides.”

*Langhorn.*



*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Island of  
Macassar, to his Friend in London:*

“ June 27, 1809.

“ I cannot help smiling at your observations respecting the incredulity of some of your London friends, respecting the place in which I am now situated! What a little do they know of geography! Macassar is the most beautiful of the Phillipine Isles. Its climate is delightfully pleasant;—its natives harmless and peaceable;—its soil luxuriant.—Europe has derived, (through the meritorious exertions of Messrs. Rowland and Son) the benefits arising from the well-known produce of the Macassar Tree. I do not wonder that ignorant persons should doubt the virtues of the Macassar Oil, when they call in question the existence of such a place.—Thank God, I am here in high spirits, and have just drank your health with my friend Jones, in a bottle of burgundy.”

The following lines were addressed to a Lady, using the Macassar Oil:—

“ When taste and elegance are combin'd,  
Thy flowing Tresses wave graceful in the wind;  
And like to Independance ever free,  
Gives flowing charms to Nature and to thee.”

Colonel Benjamin Church, who had many sanguinary engagements with the Indians, in the Eastern parts of New England, in describing the



Indians of Mount Hope, observes, "That the men who made a formidable appearance, had their faces painted; and their Hair, which was very long, trimmed up in comb fashion."\*

Dr. J. Johnson, of Somerset Place, in a letter to Dr. Blane, October 28, 1799, gives an account of Charles Demery, a French marine, taken prisoner on board the Hoche, who was in the prison of Liverpool, and who had a most voracious appetite; he was denominated "the raw flesh-eater:" he was also distinguished for his muscular powers. This man is described as having long Brown Hair.†

\* History of the Expedition against the Indians. Boston New England, 1716.

† This man carried a load of three hundred weight of flour in France, and marched fourteen leagues in a day.



## SECTION IX.

*Advice respecting the Preservation & Treatment*

OF

## THE HUMAN HAIR,

IN

ALL ITS VARIOUS DISEASES.

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**T**O possess a luxuriant head of Hair, great attention ought to be paid to it in infancy. It is therefore incumbent on PARENTS, GUARDIANS, PROPRIETORS of BOARDING SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES, &c. to consider of what importance it is to pay due attention to the Hair of children under their care, which ought to be appreciated as much as the teeth, which it is well known are very rarely neglected.

It is requisite to cultivate the Human Hair in its infant growth, which will render its stability such as will prevent it being affected by very few disorders.

The effect of fine Hair on the infant countenance, is singularly pleasing:—

“ Her golden curly locks diffusely wild,  
Behold her image in the lovely child.”



The addition of a waving lock on the forehead of the infant, renders its little charms more engaging. Hence, we find the most celebrated painters have taken peculiar pains in representations of cherubs, and portraits of infants and children, to render the Hair enchantingly engaging.

“ Yet sufferably bright, the eye might bear  
The ungrown glories of his beamy Hair.”

*Addison's Works, vol. iii.*

The first thing requisite with respect to the Hair of infants and children, is to *keep it clean*. As soon as the Hair makes its appearance it is essentially necessary to *wash it every morning*, but *not with soap*, as the alkali of that preparation renders the Hair harsh, causes the Dandriff, and in the end destroys the Hair.

The Hair should be brushed with a fine hair-brush, instead of a fine tooth-comb, because the teeth of the comb injure the skin, and teazes the infant, without rendering any service.—Tooth-combs are also used to eradicate the Dandriff; but the most effectual means to eradicate that disagreeable disease, far superior to tooth-combs, soap, &c. is to use “Rowland's Macassar Oil,” in the following manner :

Take a piece of soft flannel, dip it into the Oil, and rub it on the head for some time;—the effects will be pleasingly surprising—the dirt will be re-



moved, and the Dandriff eradicated without any pain; nay, on the contrary, the infant will feel pleasure. The Oil will also assist the secretion—cause the Hair to shoot forth—and render it firm and strong in its growth—and there will be a stamina for a beautiful head of Hair.

I beg leave to observe, that I do not wish the fine tooth-comb to be entirely laid aside. It is requisite in some cases; but where infants have tender skins, it may be dispensed with, as it frets the skin, and brings away the fine Hairs with their roots, which are often not recovered again.

The method I have pointed out has been adopted with great success by many families of distinction; which has occasioned many Gentlemen of the faculty to recommend the use of the Macassar Oil, and I have received the thanks of several parents.

If the mode of application I have stated be repeated daily, the scurf will never accumulate.

The Oil must be used in a small quantity at first, and to be increased as the child grows older. The hair-brush will cleanse away the dirt, and greatly refresh the head.

A Lady called on me in the autumn of 1813, with her child, then eleven years of age, who never had the least sign of Hair on the head or eyebrows: the skin of the head was quite smooth, but the Dandriff frequently predominated.—Numerous applications had been made, but to no purpose. I persuaded the Lady to apply the



Macassar Oil, and in the course of *six months* the Hair was above an inch long, and so continued to grow, and the child soon became possessed of a beautiful head of Hair, much to the gratification of the parents and their friends—which fine head of Hair she now possesses.

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*To Messrs. Rowland and Son.*

“Sirs,

“Bloomsbury Square, Jan. 14, 1811.

“Mrs. Onslow has found great benefit from your Macassar Oil, in remedying the children’s Hair from thinness and weakness, and actually realizing fine curly heads of Hair. Too great encomiums cannot be passed upon it—it is highly worthy of public patronage.

“Please to send by bearer three guinea bottles, and use this note as may be most advantageous to you.”

When the Hair gets about two inches long, it should be cut by a skilful person, and *not to be touched with the scissars by the nurse*.—It requires a deal of precision in regulating it so that *every* Hair should be properly and truly cut. This promotes the circulation of the fluid through the fibres of each Hair, and enforces its growth.

The whole of the advice I have heretofore given should be minutely attended to by the parents. The Oil, with the flannel and hair-brush, to be used every morning; and the child when of suf-



ficient age, should be properly instructed in the use of the hair-brush—particularly at first rising in the morning to comb it through with the dressing comb, and then the hair-brush—and if possible to repeat this once or twice in the course of the day, and on retiring to rest. By so doing, the dirt will be prevented settling on the Hair, and the Dandriff corroding on the skin. In short, the head will be refreshed, and the Hair will possess an inimitable appearance.

I particularly advise every parent to be careful that their children have their Hair frequently cut, as it will be of great advantage when the Hair is weak. It should be cut every eight or ten days, and it is much to the benefit of children of either sex, to have the Hair always kept short.

When the heads of children are attacked with a scorbutic humour, the part affected should be constantly washed with soft soap, and afterwards anointed with hog's-lard and almond oil mixed, which will completely eradicate that disorder, and keep the Hair constantly moist. The Macassar Oil must then be applied to improve and *embellish the Hair*.

“ His Hair falls round his blushing cheek  
In wreaths of waving light.”

*Ossian, Book iv.*

Ladies, proprietors of Seminaries, I particularly wish to honour me by paying peculiar at-



tention to the advice I have given, relative to cutting the children's Hair, the use of the Oil, hair-brush, &c. as it will greatly tend to promote their interest.

If the Hair of a child is very thick, so that the hair-brush cannot penetrate it, then it will be requisite to make use of the fine tooth-comb, but very lightly.

The most essential part is to wash children's Hair every morning, or on retiring to rest. This practice will greatly prevent any particles corroding on the skin, and promote a circulation of the fluids. Great care should be taken to dry the head properly afterwards, and then apply the Oil.

“ Yet Nature's care, to all her children just  
With richer treasures, and an ampler state  
Endows at large, whatever happy man  
Will deign to use them.”——

*Akenside.*

I am confident that washing and brushing the head opens the pores, frequently prevents, and always relieves the head-ache.

The late Dr. De Valengin frequently remarked to his patients, that a hard hair-brush used to the head every morning at first rising, was an excellent remedy for relieving pains in the head.

The Ring-worm is to be eradicated by washing the place with warm water once or twice every day, and by keeping it moist: it may continue



some time, but it will infallibly be removed. This will prove an effectual remedy also in all chronic diseases; and there is no occasion for medicine, but patience and perseverance will be found sufficient.

“The cure ought always first to be attempted by keeping the head very clean—cutting off the Hair—combing and brushing the scurf—and the head to be washed and cleansed with soap.”\*

Parents ought always to mind that their children should be supplied with a sufficient number of hair-brushes, and a bottle of Macassar Oil, when at boarding-school. The brushes to be hard and soft: the former to cleanse the head first, and the soft one to be used afterwards, which lays the Hair smooth, and gives it a gloss. The Macassar Oil to be used, not in large quantities, but applied lightly, principally to moisten the skin.

“To form a beauteous head of Hair,  
Children claim the greatest care.”

“Gentlemen,

“Seminary, Huntingdon,

“Oct. 17, 1814.

“Do me the favour to let the bearer have for me four half-guinea bottles of your Macassar Oil. I candidly confess that I am much pleased with tis qualities. I continue to use it to the children

\* Buchan's Domestic Medicine, p. 499.



under my care, in the manner you advised when I called on you in town. The result is, that the children's Hair continues in good order, and the appearance beautiful, with very little trouble. —In short, it is nothing but the Macassar Oil with them.

“ Your most obedient Servant,

“ JANE SMITH.”

The following lines I offer to the reader's attention :

“ Much has been said on subjects rare,  
And little on a head of Hair ;  
Choice is the subject, yet we find  
A depth of science left behind :  
Say, where can beauty so display  
Such female charms, so proud, so gay,  
As those which flow from Eastern soil ?  
Rowland, from thy Macassar Oil.

Oh may a generous public join  
In hand and heart with thee combine  
Long to enjoy this Oil of thine.”

}  
}

The above lines, which were written by a young Lady, and sent to me, forms an acrostic on the Macassar Oil.

The hair-brushes being articles of such great utility, it is necessary particularly to observe on purchasing them, as also combs, &c.

That each cluster of Hair be of an equal distance, and each single in those clusters. Each Hair to



be perceived distinctly, and the whole to be free and open, which by being an equal distance, allow each Human Hair to pass clearly through, from which every particle of dust is completely cleared, and the brush fits to the root of the Hair; whereas if the Hairs are uneven, and those in each cluster close together, then they are of no use, but break and destroy the Hair, without getting to the root.

It is necessary to be careful in the choice of combs. To choose a good comb, it should be held up to the light, and it must be observed, if the teeth are clear at the point, and void of split, or cut uneven, as in that case they break the Hair, and frequently bring it away by the roots; the points of the teeth should be smooth, and not so formed as to hurt the head.

The following advice I especially give to young Ladies and Gentlemen :

I particularly request your earnest attention to the management of your Hair. It may appear to you *trifling* ; but as you increase in years, you will find that its value ought to be appreciated. Let it be your care at first rising, according as before mentioned, to act according to the plan I have laid down. Recollect the following maxim :—  
“ Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry makes all things easy.” By due attention to the directions I have given, your Hair will not require that trouble it otherwise would.



It has been affirmed, that a horse has been lost by the neglect of a single horse-shoe nail not being taken care of in time. "For want of a nail, the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, the horse was lost, and his rider overtaken and slain by the enemy."

Thus, as Dr. Franklin in "Poor Richard" says, "A stitch in time, saves nine." I therefore hope my young friends will thank me for calling their attention to a subject so truly worthy of it.

The following lines were found by a school-master, written by one of his scholars:—

"For to have the Hair in style  
You must use Macassar Oil;  
Or if its growth is very slow,  
Macassar Oil will make it grow.  
Travel many a hundred mile,  
You'll never find so fine an Oil."

---

*To Messrs. Rowland and Son.*

"Gentlemen,                      "71, Snow Hill, Feb. 27, 1809.

"In justice to your invaluable Oil, it will be first necessary to state, that I have a daughter, who, by a fever, was deprived of her Hair in several parts of her head: it came off in pieces, leaving a space as big as a crown piece. Every means were used, and particularly advertised oils, shaving several times, and a wig for twelve months; but no signs of a returning growth, until



about three weeks after using your Macassar Oil, I found the Hair come on the decayed parts with all its usual vigour. You may make what use you please of this note for your advantage.

“ I am, Gentlemen,

“ Your humble Servant,

“ BENJAMIN TURNER.”

I next proceed to notice the method best calculated for preserving the Hair, and preventing the diseases to which it is subject. Studious and sedentary persons are most liable to have their Hair fall off, or turn Grey : to prevent which, wash the Hair the first thing in the morning with cold water ; if chilled, it is not of great consequence ; but the colder the water is, the more bracing will it be found. After washing, brush the Hair with a hard hair-brush, of such a nature as I have described, and brush it for some time, in order to clear the Hair of the little particles that corrode. Afterwards apply the Macassar Oil to impart nourishment to it, and the Dandriff will also be prevented.

Secondly. Particular attention must be paid in having the Hair truly and regularly cut, which is of the greatest utility. It strengthens the Hair, and allows a free circulation of the juices through each fibre.

If the Hair is long, it ought frequently to be cut and arranged by a scientific hand. Ladies or



Gentlemen should never attempt to cut their own Hair, it being impossible to cut it properly. The scissars ought to touch every Hair.

With respect to the diseases of the Hair, I observe, that continual perspiration being exhaled from the skin, weakens that nutriment which feeds the Hair, consequently it requires nourishment. When a person has been in a state of extreme perspiration, the Hair should as soon as possible be wiped with a towel, until perfectly dry: then use the hair-brush, and the Macassar Oil applied. It should also be frequently cut; and if these directions are complied with after perspiration, not a Hair will be lost: and if the Hair already is falling, this mode of operation will remedy it. Perspiration is frequently the cause of harshness and dryness of the Hair; also of Dandriff.

Too much perspiration is equally as bad as too little; and too little, or no perspiration, is also injurious to the Hair; it feels uncomfortable, and never looks well; the skin becomes dry, and peels off. By inspecting Hair with the microscope when in this state, it loses all its scales..

Where the Dandriff actually takes place, I recommend the hair-brush to be frequently used, and the Macassar Oil to be constantly applied, so as that it may insinuate itself into the pores of the skin of the head. The Dandriff will then be eradicated. But the means I have directed must be applied for a series of time.



All these different maladies, such as Dandriff or scurf, perspiration, dryness, &c. occasion a loss of Hair, and require considerable time before they are remedied.

The Dandriff or scurf on the head, is merely a chronic affection of the skin. Sometimes its continual rising *appears* to baffle the effective properties of the Macassar Oil: even then, if perseveringly continued, and properly applied, I will pledge myself that it will totally exterminate it.

By perseverance, many a difficult point is gained.

“ Long winding vales where chystal waters lave,  
Where blythe birds warble, and where green woods  
    wave,  
A bright *Hair'd* shepherd, in young beauty's bloom,  
Tun'd his sweet pipe behind the yellow broom.  
Free to the gale his *waving ringlets* lay,  
And his blue eyes diffus'd an azure day;  
Light o'er his limbs a careless robe he flung,  
Health rais'd his heart, and strength his firm nerves  
    strung.

*Langhorn.*

Mrs. Ogilvie called on Mr. Rowland, Jun. three months since, for advice concerning the scurf in the Hair, arising so predominant in spite of all her endeavours to remove it. Her long Hair wasting, Mrs. O. strictly attended to Mr. R.'s advice, and also using the Macassar Oil, and ac-



knowledges its proving successful in completely eradicating the scurf, and thickening the Hair. Deeming it advisable to continue the application, Mrs. O. begs by bearer, two guinea bottles,

Mr. A. Rowland, Jun.

Enfield Chace, May 14, 1814.

Lines, addressed to Messrs. Rowland and Son, on the elegant Transparency exhibited at the Macassar Oil Warehouse, in honour of the Peace:

“ Not ancient Greece or ancient Rome,  
Can rival glorious scenes at home,  
So well pourtray'd your scene is given,  
Under the gracious eye of Heaven;  
That full of gratitude we view,  
What is describ'd so just and true;  
But that fam'd Oil, Macassar which you name,  
Shall gain you a more sure and lasting fame.”

Upper Seymour Street,

CAROLINE MATILDA.

July 7, 1814.

After a violent fever, the Hair is sure to undergo a complete change, although it may not be perceived by the person for a considerable time after, but then it is perceived all at once, and occasions a total loss of Hair in a short time.

To prevent such fatal effects, it is necessary to cleanse the head and Hair; for which purpose, rose water and orange flower water may be used; but nothing stronger, as it may tend to injure the Hair.



It is then requisite to have it properly cut, and cut short: then the Macassar Oil should be applied, so as completely to moisten the skin of the head; and to be continued for a length of time. By attending to the above directions, not a Hair will fall off.

If the Hair has began to fall off, the rules I have given must be scrupulously attended to, and the Hair frequently cut.

If the Hair should continue falling off, still the Oil must be used; when at length it will unite with the matter that feeds the Hair, extend the pulp, brace the pores, and preclude the Hair from falling off.

It will be necessary to act according to the manner I have stated, for a long period of time. The number of cases of this nature that have come under my own inspection, would fill a volume.

Many persons recommend shaving the head after a fever, or violent illness. I will not affirm that shaving the head in some cases is not of great utility to such persons as have weak eyes, and many other complaints; but I never perceived any advantages peculiarly arising from shaving the head, in respect to strengthening the Hair. I never perceived a good head of Hair renovated from shaving the head: I am persuaded it tends to fret the skin, and frequently draws the Hair out by the roots.

I have known many instances where the Hair



has never appeared again; and if it should, there always a great change in the Hair; it becomes coarse, harsh, and frequently Grey.

I especially recommend cutting the Hair, and continually using the Oil and hair-brush—the consequence of which will be, that the Hair is invigorated.—It is not to be expected that this pleasing circumstance will occur at once; time must be given for the Macassar Oil to intermingle with the natural moisture, which will not be effected while the least fever remains.

I cannot too often repeat, that it is essentially necessary to have a professional person to cut the Hair; and this point must never be lost sight of.

A Lady sent for me to examine her Hair, which was gradually decaying. I examined it minutely with the glass, and found that she had an aversion to any one touching her Hair but herself. She had therefore applied the scissors in such various ways to her Hair, which had completely disfigured and destroyed its beauty. I advised the Lady to send for a hair-cutter of judgment, assuring her that was the best and only mode she could adopt. I had the pleasure afterwards to find, that by attention to the advice I had given, the Lady's Hair was perfectly restored.

"Sirs,

"No. 163, Oxford Street, July 27th, 1815.

"I last October had the scarlet fever, which deprived me of all the Hair on my head: I was



recommended by a particular friend to try your Macassar Oil: I bought one half-guinea bottle, which I used, and found it begin to have the desired effect. On using one more, I have quite recovered the Hair I had lost, without any other proceeding. I am in gratitude bound to thank you, or rather your Oil, which I here do. You are at liberty to make this public; and I shall be happy to confirm it to any one.

“ I am, Sirs,

“ Your most obedient Servant,

“ JOHN NOBLE.”

Here from those ills a safe retreat behold,  
Which young may vanquish, and also the old;  
Thus Nature deigns to sympathize with art,  
To restore the lost, and a full growth impart:  
There, only there, that strong attraction lies,  
Beauty awakes, and bids her graces rise;  
And hence it's heartfelt joy is known,  
The conscious pleasure possessing all our own.

Ladies during long confinement, and after accouchement, as well as prior to it, should comb the Hair through, use the brush, and then apply the Macassar Oil. This, if attended to, will render the Hair very comfortable, and prevent its falling off.

The following letter from a Lady of distinction, was received a few months since:—



"Lady ——— presents her compliments to Mr. Rowland, Jun. and prior to her approaching accouchement, requests him to send by bearer, six bottles of Macassar Oil. Lady ——— views it as a duty incumbent upon her, to *acknowledge* the great benefit she has received in a similar situation, by the timely application of the Oil, which has always prevented her Hair from falling off, and preserved it free from injury.

"Welbeck Street, March 29th, 1815."

In cases of the head-ache, if the Hair is combed with a large comb, passing it freely through the Hair, and bearing on the head (provided the teeth are not sharp) for several minutes, great relief will be experienced.

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*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Paris, to his Friend:*

"1814.

"It is impossible for me to convey a just idea of the awful sublimity of the ceremony which conveyed the remains of the amiable Louis the Sixteenth, and his Queen, to the place of interment! The oration of the venerable Bishop of Troyes, dissolved the congregation in tears. The spirit of Massillon rested upon him. "*Mal apropos.*" I am obliged to answer some of your queries as to Parisian costume, &c. with the sombre



impressions I received from the spectacle I so lately witnessed. I can only say at present, that the Parisian ladies, with all their errors with respect to their Pyramidical bonnets, have a classical taste for dress, and pay uncommon attention to improvement and decoration of the Hair. The Macassar Oil, of which you have heard so much in England, is in high estimation. Monsieur Rowland is, I assure you, a great favourite with the Parisian ladies."

When the Hair contains *great moisture*, so as to render it uncomfortable, retaining the damp as to prevent curling or dressing it, to remedy this, it is necessary to brush it with the hair-brush, and a little lavender water must be used occasionally, to clean it, and the Macassar Oil applied to the root; also it is requisite to have it frequently cut, as there is too great evaporation of the moisture, which is certain at length to cause a total loss of the Hair.

Dry Hair is frequently occasioned by long sickness, nervous and hypochondriac disorders, and at the same time, it is to be found with persons possessing a good state of health. In cases of this nature, the Hair should be frequently cut and brushed, and the Macassar Oil constantly applied copiously. When the Hair becomes dry, it splits at the points, from the fibres losing their circulation, which causes it to be thin, and occasions it to fall off. I recommend cutting of the Hair, in



order that it may receive at its point a due portion of nourishment, which will inevitably be imparted by the Macassar Oil; the distinguishing property of that Oil being its easily insinuating itself into the pores, and thus the Hair receives its nourishment through its vessels; consequently the points being *regularly cut*, it is more enabled to receive nourishment than when split.

Travelling from hot to cold climates, or from cold to hot, has a great effect on the Hair. To preserve the Hair in such cases, it is proper to follow the same course as I have pointed out, with respect to dry Hair, and by so doing, the Hair will be preserved from falling off, or weakness, and the head feel truly comfortable, and always elegant.

A Captain of an East Indiaman applied to me four years since, on account of his head being then quite Bald. He stated, that every voyage he had taken, his Hair always came off, and at last became Bald, which obliged him to wear a wig. He attended to my directions, in consequence of which his Hair recovered, and he has been two voyages since, and not a single Hair has fallen off; but on the contrary, his Hair has greatly increased, and his head is always in a comfortable state.

The Gentleman above-mentioned has frequently named in the most handsome manner, in the circle of his friends, the service he received.



To preserve the curl, and to promote its elasticity, the Hair must be strengthened, which can only be done by applying the Macassar Oil to the root of the Hair frequently. It will also acquire elasticity by brushing. The *continued* use of the Oil will also prevent the curl from being deranged either by a damp atmosphere, or any violent exercise, such as dancing, &c.

When dressing the curls, the fingers ought to be moistened with the Oil, which will give them a gloss.

Stanzas from the Persian :

“ Take thy lilly, love, and twine it,  
With thy waving Hair ;  
I'll gem the ringlets—why decline it ?  
Take the flower, my fair.” \*

Curls are a great addition to beauty ; and it is to be hoped no Lady who prizes her Hair, will ever neglect them, especially when there are such efficient means of rendering them pre-eminently graceful, and bestowing on them an unparalleled lustre.

“ The graceful curls of Clara's Hair,  
How beauteous to the sight !  
Truly divine she does appear,  
And fills us with delight.”

\* Morning Herald, April 10, 1816.



The following lines were inscribed on a bust of Queen Louise, of Prussia :

“ How lovely still, tho’ now no more,  
Thy locks in Auburn beauty pour.” \*

Walter Scott, speaking of James the Fourth, of Scotland, thus sings in charming melody of poetic fire :

“ The Monarch’s form was middle size,  
For feat of strength or exercise,  
Shap’d in proportion fair ;  
And Hazel was his eagle eye ;  
Auburn of the darkest dye,  
His short curl’d beard and Hair.”

*Marmion, p. 255.*

“ Oh ! who is he whose ringlets fair  
Disorder’d o’er his green vest flow ?  
Reclin’d in rest—whose sunny Hair  
Half hides the fair cheek’s ardent glow ?”

*Langhorn.*

To preserve the Hair from turning Grey, to which misfortune studious persons, and those of a sickly constitution are more particularly exposed, it is indispensable to impart a plenitude of nourishment to the Hair ; and persons addicted to study,

\* Gentleman’s Magazine, February 1815.



should endeavour to diversify the objects, which will greatly relieve the head. Upon the appearance of Grey Hairs, the method must be pursued I have before pointed out; especially the Hair must be regularly cut, and the Oil must be applied continually, to nourish, invigorate, and renew the fluid, (which becomes putrid) which this Oil will certainly effect, and the Grey Hair will be perceived to have resumed its natural colour from the roots.

I again caution young persons to be very attentive to prevent Grey Hair appearing; and I can safely assure them, that the Macassar Oil will be found truly effective.

A Gentleman from Scotland, informed me, that he made use of the Macassar Oil to dress his Hair, as it was more pleasant than pomatum. His Hair was Grey; and he told me that he expected nothing more from the Oil than giving a pleasing appearance to his Hair. But how great was his astonishment to find, in about six months, the Hair began to resume its original colour, as in his youth. He declared there was no alteration in his health, but that the change was totally caused by the Macassar Oil. He had not a Grey Hair on his head.

“ When waves the grey light o’er the mountain’s head,  
Then let me meet the morn’s first beauteous ray,  
Carelessly wander from my sylvan shed,  
And catch the sweet breath of the rising day.



Firm be my heart to Nature and to Truth,  
Nor vainly wander from their dictates shade;  
So Joy shall triumph on the brows of youth,  
So Hope shall smooth the dreary path of age."

*Langhorn.*

Mr. Thompson's son, before-mentioned, whose Hair was changed Grey in an hour through fright, had it restored to its original colour by following the directions I have given, and by the use of the Macassar Oil.

"Fear and anxiety is evidently the effect of an irritated state of the brain. The whimsical subjects of terror, often imagined, result from the morbid internal activity of the intellectual faculties. But the sentiment of fear, attached to them, must be the action of its proper organs."\*

In most cases where the Hair becomes Grey, it should be immediately cut, and the Oil applied to the roots, and continued so until the Hair begins to change. When the bottom of the Hair is perceived to get dark, then the white ought to cut down to it, so that a free circulation of the proper fluid may be promoted.

The same attention must be paid where the Hair becomes gradually Grey, which I am confident will have the desired effect.

Persons who perceive symptoms of Grey Hairs approaching, ought to avoid drinking spirituous,

\* Spurnzheim on the Brain, translated by T. Foster, F. L. S.



or any liquors of a drying nature, more particularly at *that period*, when they are making use of means to keep or to restore their Hair to its primæval hue.

“Persons suffering from a temporary loss or disappointment, have recourse to wine, spirits, &c. the stimulus of which affords a momentary relief from mental sufferings. A disordered state of the digestive organs is invariably the consequence of such a practice.”\*

Great anxiety and profound meditation have a direct tendency to cause the Hair to become Grey.

I was acquainted with a Gentleman who was of a very cheerful disposition. He had a remarkable strong head of Hair; and not a Grey lock on his head, even when seventy years of age.

“Delightful hours, O thus for ever flow,  
Led by fair Fancy round the varied year;  
So shall my breast with native raptures glow,  
Nor feel one pang from folly, pride, or fear.”

Langhorn.

A French Lady who came to England in consequence of the peace, had beautiful Auburn Hair. Her Hair suddenly became Grey, and fell off, not in consequence of illness, or of fright: a Physician

\* Spurnzheim.



informed her it was occasioned by the humidity of the atmosphere. The Lady called on me, and I found the Hair completely changed, and become harsh. I gave her particular directions, and she made use of the Macassar Oil. Some time after, a friend of this Lady called upon me with the following note in English, which language she well understood :

“ Please call on Monsieur Rowland, and say, I am so pleased I have lost all the Grey Hairs.

“ Give him the enclosed sum as a present from me.

“ Madam RECUEILLE.”

Gentlemen, by wearing powder, frequently occasion unpleasant sensations in the head. The powder corrodes upon the surface of the skin, causes the head-ache, and stops the perspiration of the natural moisture. To prevent the recurrence of such disagreeable circumstances, the hair-dresser should be instructed to remove the powder two or three times a week, with a fine tooth-comb; the powder and pomatum being thus removed, the pores are opened, and a proper circulation of the fluid is insured : then the application of the Macassar Oil will be of considerable service.

Powder was first used for the Hair towards the close of the sixteenth century ; and then for some time it was only worn upon the stage.



In dressing the Hair with powder, the Macassar Oil is preferable to pomatum, the powder rests upon it more light and easy, and every Hair is free, and at the same time, nourishment is conveyed to its roots.

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“ Sir,

“ Fulham, July 4, 1814.

“ I return you my best thanks for the advice you sent me, according to my request, June 8th last, when I sent for some Macassar Oil. I have had the powder and pomatum removed, which has entirely caused the head-ache to cease. I have often applied the Macassar Oil instead of pomatum, which has caused my Hair to get thick.

“ Your very obliged Servant,

“ WILLIAM FAULKNER.”

That truly eccentric character, the late Nathaniel Bentley, of Leadenhall Street, generally known by the name of “ Dirty Dick,” was at one time distinguished for having his Hair dressed in the extremity of fashion; but in his later days how altered!—his Hair which was totally Grey stood up “ like the quills of the fretful porcupine,” forming at once a singular and almost frightful spectacle. A writer of no mean abilities addressed



a whimsical Ode to this singular man, from which we copy the following lines:

“Thou art, ’tis said, a very comely man,  
Of polish’d language, partial to the fair;  
Then why not wash thy face, and comb thy matted  
Hair?”\*

Louis the Second, King of Hungary and Bohemia, had Grey Hair before he was seventeen years of age.

Henry Welby, Esq. who died 1636, led the life of an hermit, never stirring out of his house in Grub Street, Cripplegate, for forty-four years. His *Grey Hair* gave him the true resemblance of an anchoret of the wilderness.

\* European Magazine, Vol. xxxix.



SECTION X.

ON CHANGING THE COLOUR OF  
THE HAIR,

*By Means of Rowland's Essence of Tyre.*

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“ But since, alas! frail beauty must decay,  
Curl'd or uncurl'd, since locks will turn to Grey.”

*Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

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**GREY** Hair changes the appearance of the countenance—**Red Hair** is much disliked by most persons,—therefore how truly pleasing to be possessed of efficient means to remedy these defects—for which purpose the *Essence of Tyre* has most *extraordinary properties*.

The following lines were transmitted by a person who had experienced its metamorphosing powers:

“ Thus while the vegetable tribes inhale  
The limpid water from the parent vale;  
Their vegetating organs decompose  
The salutary compound as it flows.”

Lines, addressed to Messrs. Rowland and Son,  
on the astonishing effects of the famous Tyrian  
Dye:



“ Midas in history we are told,  
Could turn whate’er he touch’d to gold ;  
With matchless science you prepare  
What well transforms the colour of the Hair ;  
And thus to nymphs and swains impart  
What’s ever dearest to their heart,  
The charm of elegance and grace,  
And make the Hair add beauty to the face.”

It is singular to remark the alteration made in the features of the countenance when the Hair becomes altogether Grey. It is on this account that many persons resort to the use of false Hair, having no other method of concealing the defect, being totally ignorant of any remedy for such an unpleasing appearance of the Hair. Red Hair is also disliked by the wearer.

I therefore feel peculiar pleasure in acquainting Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the misfortune to experience this defect, that in the course of my studies I have discovered a composition which is an infallible remedy for Grey or Red Hair, and which, by its wonderful efficient powers, will in a short time metamorphose RED or GREY HAIR, EYEBROWS, WHISKERS, &c. to a beautiful Brown or Black. This preparation is denominated the “ Essence of Tyre, or Imperial Dye,” composed of vegetable substances—and I will pledge myself that it will effectually change the Hair, as before stated ; and so permanent, that neither soap, water, sea-bathing, or perspiration can remove it. Any Lady or Gentleman may apply it to their own



Hair with ease ;—it is perfectly innoxious.—Many persons of distinction have testified their high approbation of this invention.

Tyre was famous in ancient history for its commercial prosperity—and the Prophet Ezekiel has designated its merchants as “princes.” Tyre was celebrated for its manufacture in the art of dying.

“ Hence when a monarch or a mushroom dies,  
Awhile extinct th’ organic matter lies ;  
But as a few short hours or years revolve,  
Alchemic powers the changing mass dissolve :  
Emerging matter from the grave returns,  
Feels new desires, with new sensations burns ;  
With youth’s first bloom a finer sense acquires,  
And loves and pleasures fan the rising fires.”

*Dr. Darwin.*

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*To Messrs. Rowland and Son, Proprietors of the Essence of Tyre,  
Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, London.*

\* Gentlemen,

“ I am very happy to state to you a circumstance which proves the efficacy of your Essence of Tyre :

“ A Lady, a customer of mine, whose Hair was Grey in the extreme, having been informed by me of the peculiar virtues of your Essence, requested me to apply it to her Hair ; when, to her great pleasure and surprise, she soon found it resume



the native and original hue, a *beautiful glossy Black*.

“ I view it but justice to communicate so flattering an evidence of the excellent properties of your Dye; and you have my permission to make what use you please of the information I have now given.

“ I am, Gentlemen,

“ Your’s, sincerely,

“ JOHN URQUHART.

“ Hair-Cutter, 40, George Street,

“ Edinburgh, Aug. 20, 1814.

“ P. S. Please to send an immediate supply of the article, as it is frequently called for.”

~~~~~

————— “ Others by the hand  
She led o’er vales and mountains, to explore  
What healing virtue dwells in every vein  
Of herbs or trees. Then the charm prepar’d:  
I look’d, and lo! the *former scene* was chang’d.”

*Akenside.*

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“ Sirs,

“ Haverfordwest, June 18, 1815.

“ Being entirely Grey, I learnt by a friend that you had a liquid which would change the Hair. Being in London on a visit, I took the opportunity



to purchase two bottles, which changed my Hair to the colour I wished, Black. A few days since, I arrived here—and on my arrival, my family did not know me. However, it met their approbation, as it made me look quite young.—I must beg you to send me half-a-dozen bottles; and with satisfaction, I subscribe myself,

“Your well-wisher,

“JAMES CALVERT.”



## SECTION XI.

### BALD HEAD.

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**W**HEN the head has actually become Bald, the principal means to recover the Hair, are as follow: To have the fine down cut close with the scissars, by a professed hand. Every Hair must be touched with the scissars; and great care must be taken that the Hair is not drawn out by the roots.

At the falling of the Hair there is a small pulp or bag comes away with it, which many imagine is the root. Indeed, I have myself: but by further investigation, have found it is not the root, but merely a particle of the root. The root still remains; and if nourishment is continually applied to the head, it will assist the fluid, and fresh Hair spring up. But if this is neglected, the root will not have power to shoot fresh, and the Hair consequently is lost.

Shaving will be of no use; nay, it will destroy the tender shoots, and often bring them out by the roots: the consequence of which is, that what was left to improve upon is totally lost, and there only remains down to impart nourishment.

After the Hair has been properly and truly cut, then apply the Macassar Oil to the head, so that



the skin shall always be left moist. In the course of a short time, the pores will become open, the Oil will mingle with the nutritive fluid, and the Hair will shoot out.

I wish it to be understood, that when the head has been Bald for a series of years, it will require more time to make the Hair grow than when it has been recently so.

“I have no objection to your person,” said a Lady to her lover, “provided you had more Hair on your head.” “Apropos,” replied he, “I will remove that obstacle by using Rowland’s Macassar Oil, as I have known many persons who were almost Bald, who have by using it had a profusion of Hair.”\*

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*To Messrs. Rowland and Son.*

“Gentlemen,

“Staverton, North, July 6, 1815.

“Being so fully convinced of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, that I cannot forbear congratulating you and the country upon so valuable a discovery, and you are perfectly at liberty to publish the following statement:

“A few months since my Hair began to fall off in such quantities, that I became nearly Bald—and being a young man, and unwilling to wear a wig,

\* Bell’s Weekly Messenger, Oct. 1813.



I applied to Mr. Bird, hair-dresser, of Daventry, who recommended me the Macassar Oil, and I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that after having used two bottle of 3s. 6d. each, the Hair began to grow as thick and strong as ever, and I have at this moment as much Hair on my head as I wish to have.

“I remain, Gentlemen,

“Your very obliged Servant,

“E. COLLEGE.”

A few years since, a Gentleman of the advanced age of seventy, whose Hair I frequently cut—his Hair I observed was extremely thick, and not in the slightest degree changed colour, which I imputed solely to the great attention which he had paid to his Hair from a child, which he himself corroborated.

A few Gentlemen assembled together to celebrate the ever-memorable Jubilee. One jocosely remarked to the other, “What, you have got a *natural scratch*.” “No, by Jupiter,” replied the other, “there is nothing artificial in what you see: it is the produce of simple Nature.” “You astonish me,” replied his friend. “Be not astonished,” replied the Gentleman, “I have made use of Rowland’s Macassar Oil—and that has produced so plentiful a crop, that you have mistook my head of Hair for a wig.”



Many persons when they are Bald have recourse to wigs, (*a la Brutus*) and certainly they are of peculiar comfort to very aged persons, and to those also where all signs of Hair are totally extinct, because they prevent cold in the head, provided they are not worn too long, so as to impede perspiration: in that case the wig becomes damp, the consequence is rheumatism in the head, deafness, &c. therefore a new one is absolutely necessary.

The improvement in this art is carried to great perfection---and wigs are of great utility, as they enable Ladies and Gentlemen to dress in a moment;---but where there is the least signs of Hair remaining, and the person is inclined to restore his lost Hair by the use of the Macassar Oil, the wig must be discontinued, as the friction of it destroys the tender Hair that is left.

Among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, the single females had their Hair flowing in ringlets on their shoulders: but when they were married, they cut it shorter, and put on a head-dress.

“ On her fair arm her beauteous head reclin’d,  
Her locks flung careless to the sportive wind.”

*Langhorn.*

In the gay and licentious reign of the Second Charles, those large and magnificent wigs, with long flowing curls reaching down each shoulder,



were imported from France, and were generally worn by the nobility, gentry, and persons even of moderate incomes.

Mr. Addison, in one of his admirable Spectators, ridicules the idea of the statuary, who represents the brave Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on the monument in Westminster Abbey, "dressed in a long perriwig."\* This fashion continued till nearly the middle of the last century. His late Majesty, King George the Second, dressed in one of those wigs.

His Majesty was one day hunting, near Banstead, Surrey, the fox run into a chalk-pit, named Elsom Pit, in the Park. His Majesty alighted from his horse to see the fox in cover. In looking into the hole, the brambles which hung over the pit caught his Majesty's wig. The noblemen that accompanied his Majesty, ordered the man that was digging the fox out, to release his Majesty—who instead of taking the brambles by his hand, reached it with his pick-axe—the consequence was, it took both hat and wig off, and left his Majesty bare-headed.

The nobleman blaming the man for not acting with more care to his Majesty, he exclaimed, "I didn't know his Majesty, you are all so fine."

\* Spectator, No. 26.



“ Though human life’s extensive field,  
 Wild weeds and vexing brambles yield,  
 Behold her smiling vallies bear  
 Mellifluous fruits and flowers fair.”

*Langhorn.*

Dr. Clark, when near Mount *Helicon*, so celebrated among the ancients, at Joannina, a village not far distant, was informed, “ That the elder females of Epirus, so celebrated in ancient history, bind up their braided Hair around the head, after the manner represented in ancient sculpture.” \*

The same elegant writer thus describes the Sultana’s of the Seraglio, at Constantinople :

“ Three of the four were Georgians, having dark complexions and very long dark Hair. The fourth was remarkably fair, and her Hair also of singular length and thickness was of a flaxen colour. The Hair hung in loose and very thick tresses on each side of their cheeks, falling down to the waist, and covering their shoulders behind. Their Tresses were quite powdered with diamonds, carefully scattered by handfuls among their flowing locks.”

“ On that fair cheek, that flowing Hair,  
 The Brown its yellow leaf hath shed ;  
 And the chill mountain’s early air,  
 Blows wildly o’er her beauteous head.”

*Langhorn.*

\* Clark’s Travels, p. 195.



## SECTION XII.

### REMARKS ON BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

“ And all the toilets science to excel,  
E'en love that ambush'd in this beauteous Hair,  
No more shall lie like Indian archers there ;  
Go, erring love ! for nobler objects given,  
Go beauteous Hair, a sacrifice to Heaven.” \*

**T**O beautify the Hair, persons must be extremely particular in attending to the growth of it, in the manner that I have before described—and it should be never dressed without the use of Rowland's Macassar Oil, applied either to the natural or even false Hair, which will render it so elegantly soft, that it will lay in any direction—at the same time adding an incomparable transcendant and beautiful lustre, and by frequently brushing and cutting, it will constitute a grand ornament to the “ human face divine.”

“ Nor might she fear in beauty to excel,  
From whose fair head such golden Tresses fell.”

*Langhorn, p. 32.*

The mode of dressing the Hair in all countries

\* Langhorn—on a Lady retiring into a convent.



has been frequently the theme of admiration, especially in England, if we may judge from the mode of dressing it adopted by our lovely and fair countrywomen, particularly of those ladies who move in the gay and elevated sphere of fashionable life—it is superior in graceful attraction to that of any females under the canopy of the heavens;—adding a resplendent charm to that beauty for which they stand unrivalled.

This has been more commonly the case since ladies have discontinued the use of powder: the Hair being dressed with powder has a tendency to impede the perspiration, and to cause the Hair both of males and females to become Grey. Now the Hair being without powder is pre-eminently displayed in its different shades, shining with refulgent splendour; every Hair in a varied lustre, and producing a *tout ensemble* beyond measure delightful—especially by the addition of the Macassar Oil, &c.

Many foreign writers have been lavish in their praise of the beauty of the English ladies. The Baron De Polnitz, in his Travels, pays a fine compliment to them.

M. Grosley, who visited London about 1767, speaking of the different shops in the metropolis, observes, that he was captivated with the appearance of the “pretty women who served there:”—but M. Grosley did not confine his admiration of English ladies to that class of women only, but has



spoken highly of our enchanting countrywomen in general.\*

If Zeuxis was again to attempt the picture of Venus, it would be from England, and not from Greece, that he would borrow his image of perfect beauty.

The mode of dressing the Hair of late has been so varied in both sexes, that it would be tedious to notice the variations: they have been vacillating as the goddess of fashion herself. Suffice it to say, there never was an age when more assiduous and due attention was paid to ornamenting and embellishing the Hair, than in the present: and in no country was it ever brought to such perfection and height of beauty. Why, therefore, should we imitate other fashions as to the Hair, when England stands so pre-eminently great?

A friend and correspondent favoured the Author of this work with the following remarks on the decline and fall of female taste in dress:—

“ My dear Sir,

“ Paris, Jan. 15, 1816.

“ I hasten to submit to you a few observations I have made on the subject you especially requested my attention to.

“ Gibbon immortalized himself by writing his ‘ Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:’—it is

\* See Grosley’s Tour to London, translated by Dr. Nugent.



on the decline and fall of true and real taste in the *Empire of Fashion*, I wish to animadvert.

“Female costume, my friend, you know has frequently been the subject of our discourse. You know that I have formed my ideas of female dress upon the basis of the elegance and simplicity of Nature; as Shenstone admirably observes,

‘Easy gait, and simple dress,  
Mark my chosen shepherdess.’

“I am sorry to say that the ‘Belles Anglois’ have adopted, in some respects, the Parisian costume. I always boasted of the beauty and elegance of my fair country-women—and a Gentleman in this City, who has often heard my boasting of the dress of the British fair, has lately returned from London;—he admires the beauty and neatness of the middling class of females; but mortified was I to hear that he had remarked what I had seen before, that he was surprised at a place of public amusement, where he expected to see the English ladies attired in full dress that would have been a pattern for the French females, to see them quite negligent in dress, quite in *deshabille*: their head dress imitating in a stiff manner the Parisian costume: their Hair quite covered with paltry bouquet of coloured flowers—so that no pleasing form was to be seen of their beautiful Tresses.—I was much chagrined at his narrative—but sorry am I to say, that I had noticed it before. The French females



are always attired suitable to the time of the day, and they make the most of their personal advantages.

“Why should the English ladies, so far their superiors, obscure their natural charms by covering their beautiful Tresses and also their arms?—Let the daughters of Britain distinguish themselves so as to be subjects of general admiration.

“Your’s, with true respect,

“J. JOHNSON.”

I trust the British fair will not fail to make that elegant display of those enchanting Tresses which Nature has bestowed, when it is considered how highly the beautiful arrangement of their Hair is admired, not only in England, but by the inhabitants of foreign countries.

The features are illumined by the natural shades and curls of the Hair.

How beautiful and enchanting are the features displayed by the addition of the waving Auburn Hair! which are so finely represented in that beautiful picture of the holy family arising at the last day from the tomb, by the late Rev. Mr. Peters.

The following passages are peculiarly illustrative of the attention paid by females of former ages in beautifying their Hair:

In Calmet’s Dictionary, we meet with the fol-



lowing remarks on 1 Corinthians, chap. 11, verse 10, &c.

“If a woman be long-haired, it is a glory to her; and is not only honourable, but beautiful: for before artificial veils were or could be introduced, long Hair was given to the sex for a natural veil, an envelope, a pendant covering around her head, and spreading about her person as a veil is at the present time, importing and maintaining the modesty and submission of the wearer.”

When Jehu, King of Israel, was passing through Jezreel, the abandoned widow of Ahab, (Jezebel) with a view to allure the new Monarch, “painted her face, and tired her head, (that is, elegantly arranged her Hair) and looked out at a window.” (2 Kings, chap. 9, verse 30.) In the Apocryphal Book of Judith, we are told, “that Judith anointed herself, and *braided* the Hair of her head, and put a tire upon it; and the children of Israel admired her; and her enemies wondered at her beauty, and admired the children of Israel because of her.” (Judith, chap. 10, verses 3, 19.)

“Her Hair by no malicious art repress’d,  
Play’d in the wind, and wanton’d o’er her breast.” \*

The Priestesses of Diana, who served in the famous temple at Ephesus, (one of the wonders of the world) had their Hair elegantly attired.—

\* The Rise of Tea, London Magazine, 1762, p. 45.



" Their Hair in curious Tresses was knit up,  
Crown'd with a silver crescent on the top." \*

A description of a Nabob's Lady at Madras,  
with respect to the costume of her Hair :

Her Hair was as Black as jet, very long and  
thick ; which was combed back neatly, and then  
braided. It hung a great deal below her waist ; she  
had a fillet of diamonds round her head, edged  
with pearls of a large size. †

Lines, addressed to a Lady, peculiarly negligent  
of her beautiful Hair :—

" Yes, Laura, you may wish to charm,  
And rival belles you may disarm ;  
Your eyes, your arms, at once express  
Beauty, elegance, and grace.  
But say, why most beauteous fair,  
You thus neglect your charming Hair ?  
Tell me then, if you can,  
Why you adopt so ill a plan ?  
Your beautiful Tresses well arrang'd,  
The colour never should be chang'd.  
Then cultivate that fruitful soil,  
By Rowland's fam'd Macassar Oil.  
Believe me then it will be found  
Laura has stood on magic ground ;  
And each observer will declare,  
Laura's the fairest of the fair."

The celebrated Ninon de l' Enclos, whose

\* Priestesses of Diana.

† Birmingham Register, 1765, p. 52.



beauty captivated and gained admirers after she had passed her grand climacteric, was eminently conspicuous for the beauty of her Hair, which greatly enhanced those charms of which Nature had been so liberal.

A young abbe composed some verses on this subject, with which Ninon was highly gratified, and immediately admitted him into her favour and confidence.

“ A monk undid the silken band,  
That tied her Tresses fair,  
And rais'd the bonnet from her head,  
And down her slender form they spread  
In ringlets rich and rare.”

*Walter Scott's Marmion, Canto viii.*

An eminent French writer, in the revolution of French fashions, observes, that it was above all in the arrangement of the Hair that the Greek ladies excelled with regard to simplicity.---Nothing is more agreeable and becoming than to wear the Hair floating over the shoulders.

In the thirteenth century, the dress of the English ladies was calculated entirely to conceal the Hair; but in the preceding age, the Tresses were left to the natural flow, as those of Queen Matilda.

“ In earth, in ocean, or in air,  
But it must deck Matilda's Hair.”

*Rokeby, Canto iii.*



In the fourteenth century, a closer head-dress was introduced; the Hair was shewn only in curls on the forehead, and covered with a veil. It is singular that ladies should have had so great an objection to the display of the Hair, the greatest ornament of the human face. In St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, is a brass effigy of Joan, wife of Richard, son of Lord Poynings. Her veil folds over the Hair in form of an arch.

Michael Drayton, who flourished in the reign of James the First, thus describes the mode of ornamenting the ladies Hair in his time :

“ With dressing, braiding, frouncing, flowering,  
All your jewels on me pouring.”

And Spencer, the author of the “ Fairy Queen,” in similar language says,

“ Some frounce their curl'd Hair in courtly guise.”

In an air of melancholy or mourning, in what a forceable manner does the appearance of the Hair add to the mourner.—

“ Here mourns the lonely bride, her husband fled ;  
The sterile nuptials ; the deserted bed ;  
Sighs the long nights ; and frantic with despair,  
Beats her bare breast, and rends her flowing Hair.”\*

And *vice versa*, how is beauty exalted by the display of the Hair.—

\* A Voyage to the Planets, by Mr. Fawkes.



“ Her dark Brown Hair in ringlets flow’d,  
Which charms on her sweet charms bestow’d.”

---

“ When lovely Matilda ornaments her Hair  
With tasteful art and fashionable care,  
Each lock arrang’d within its proper place,  
While *brilliant* combs give elegance and grace—  
Who can refrain her beauty to admire,  
Or not to equal elegance aspire?  
But when sweet Matilda’s charming Tresses wave  
Loose on her shoulders, and all *fillets* brave,  
Nature assumes a charm almost divine,  
And thousands worship at fair beauty’s *shrine*.”

In former times, to have the Hair entirely cut off was viewed so disgraceful, that it was one of the greatest punishments inflicted on those women who were guilty of adultery.

The celebrated Dr. Daniel Clark, in his Travels, thus describes *a Lady of Athens* :—

“ At her cheek is a lock of Hair made to curl, towards the face, and down her back falls a profusion of Tresses, spreading over her shoulders.--- Much time is consumed in combing and braiding the Hair after bathing, and at the greater festivals in enriching and powdering it with small bits of silver gilded, resembling a violin in shape, and woven at regular distance.”\*

The ladies of Lima, the capital of Peru, are

\* Dr. Clark’s Travels, 1816---Part 2nd, p. 4.



endowed by Nature with fine Black Hair, extremely thick ; and so long, that it reaches nearly to the knees. As of all the gifts they have received from Nature, the Hair is of the most advantageous nature, they employ a great deal of care on their head-dress.

They divide the Hair behind into six braids, which take in the whole width, and through which they stick a golden pin, and a couple of diamond knobs or buttons are at each end of the pin. Those braids which are not fastened up to the head, fall upon the shoulders in the shape of a flattened circle. They adorn it neither with ribbons nor with any other ornament, that they may not deprive it of any of its own peculiar beauty. On the head both before and behind, they place diamond aigrettes. In front they form the Hair into little locks, which reach from the upper part of the temples, to the middle of the ears.\*

Lines written at Gibraltar, in imitation of the Moorish song :

“ But brighter still is Leila’s eye,  
And the pearl of her lip more fair,  
And the sands that add to the gem of the sky,  
Less bright than Leila’s fine Hair.”

In the course of the preceding pages, I have selected from various celebrated writers of different

\* Universal Magazine, vol. civ. 1799, p. 124.



ages and countries, passages illustrative of the high estimation in which the arrangement of the Human Hair has ever been viewed.---Heathen and Christian Poets, illustrious Philosophers, learned Divines, Biblical critics, Dramatic writers, and moral Essayists, have all joined to demonstrate this point.

I would wish to impress upon the mind of my fair readers, that in the most magnificent empires that have existed, the costume of dress was viewed as incomplete without a tasteful arrangement of the Hair. In all ages, in every quarter of the globe, this has been the universal maxim. It is testified by the customs of those female Islanders who were discovered by that immortal circumnavigator, Captain Cook, more especially among the beautiful and luxuriant females of Otaheite.---And shall the lovely females of Britain's favoured isle, so pre-eminent for their beauty and their moral and intellectual powers, neglect the cultivation and due arrangement of Nature's sweet attire for the head?

“ See attic ease in sculpture's graceful air  
Half loose her robe, and half unbound her Hair.”

*Langhorn.*

Ye British fair, let me give you a word of advice.  
“ Ladies,” said Imlac, in *Rasselas*,\* “ to mock the

\* See Dr. Jolinson's *Rasselas*.



heaviest of human afflictions, is neither charitable nor wise."—Ladies, do I say, to neglect one of the greatest ornaments Nature has bestowed, is also unwise. What makes the fair still more fair, and what makes the most ordinary countenance appear pleasing? is it not the well-arranged curl, the braided plat, the flowing tresses and the glittering combs?—If your Hair is thin, augment it;—if the colour displeases you, change its hue.---The Macassar Oil will increase the one---the Essence of Tyre will metamorphose the other. Pay strict attention to the rules laid down in this Essay, and the strength and beauty of your Hair will form a grand addition, and make your charms as resplendant as your virtues.



## THE YEAR 1816.

While revolving years go round,  
 Say where can happiness be found?  
 'Tis in health, in peace, and ease,  
 And what can tend the most to please.  
 The Nymphs how charming they appear,  
 To grace the op'ning of the year!  
 Say what does most adorn the fair?  
 A copious charming head of Hair;  
 Ringlets form'd with taste and grace,  
 Which spread a lustre o'er the face,  
 Produc'd without much care or toil,  
 Use Rowland's fam'd Macassar Oil,  
 Which as revolving years go round,  
 More excellent and good is found.  
 Illustrious Sussex—Royal Caroline,\*  
 As Patrons to this OIL combine,  
 And with Imperial Russia's Mighty Lord,  
 Their splendid gracious Patronage afford:  
 And when the Hair is Red or Grey,  
 Which all approve not to display,  
 Rowland's Essence of Tyre's efficient power  
 Will change the colour in an hour.

\* His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex--Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.



APPENDIX

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*The Author of this Essay, at the request of many Ladies and Gentlemen, dedicates a certain portion of his time in giving Advice relative to the growth of the Hair, and the best means of removing any defects incident to that grand ornament of the human frame, at his house, No. 1, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden.*

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## APPENDIX.

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**T**HE high celebrity the Macassar Oil has gained throughout Europe, and its superior excellence and admired virtues, have excited a spirit of jealousy, and various attempts have been made to impose on the public base and spurious imitations, possessing deleterious ingredients, which have proved injurious to the Hair;---this will appear from the following letter :---

“ Hatchett’s Hotel, Piccadilly,

“ Gentlemen,

“ May 20, 1815.

“ As I have a few leisure moments, I seize this opportunity to acquaint you, that I have viewed with surprise and concern the various methods made use of to depreciate or counterfeit your invaluable Macassar Oil—the efficacy of which I have long experienced. With respect to the former class, I believe there is scarcely an individual in the United Kingdom who does not acknowledge the superior efficacy of your Macassar Oil. This



naturally accounts for the numerous spurious Oils *under that name*. Some persons I have known who had the counterfeit imposed upon them, and their Hair has sustained great injury.

“ I can merely say, that I am proud to rank myself amongst those who have experienced the benefits of your inestimable discovery.

“ I am, Gentlemen,

“ Your’s, &c.

“ H. MOORE.”

“ P. S. I beg you to send me immediately two guinea bottles.”

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The public are especially cautioned against those *imitations* of the Macassar Oil which are daily obtruded on the community.

The language of a Burke might be massacred by a vile imitation; but experimental utility of an article is what the public look for;—and this has been obtained by the splendid virtues of Rowland’s Macassar Oil, which has been so greatly exemplified as to call forth all the mad-brained



charletans to decry it: but the excellence of the Macassar Oil will render any attempt to imitate fruitless, vain, and abortive.

The true method of detecting the counterfeits, is to observe that each genuine bottle of Rowland's Macassar Oil is signed by the Proprietors in red ink,

*Rowland & Son*

And with each bottle is enclosed "Rowland's Treatise on the Hair," with ample directions,



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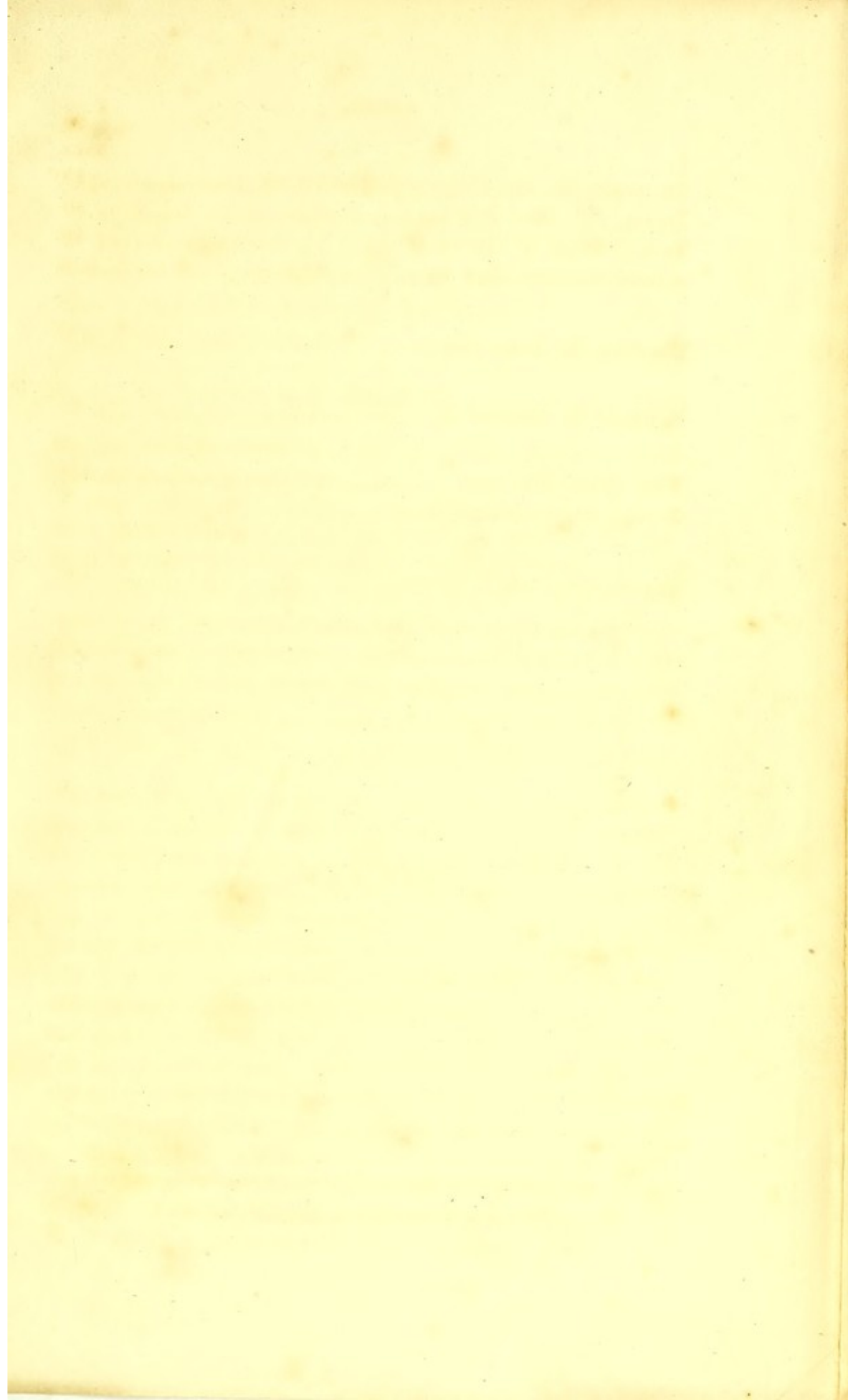


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